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PHAEDRUS
THE FABLES

BOOKS I AND II

WITH

VOCABULARY

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OF
PHAEDRUS

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THE FABLES

OF

PHAEDRUS

BOOKS I AND II

EDITED

WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES AND VOCABULARY

BY

ames
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PREFACE.

THIS edition is designed for the use of classes not sufficiently advanced to commence the study of Caesar. The text is in the main that of L. Mueller (Teubner, 1867), but in some passages I have followed Dr Gow's text in Dr Postgate's *Corpus Poetarum Latinorum*, especially where he has reverted to the readings of the manuscripts. I desire to express my obligations to the editions of Phaedrus by Raschig and Richter, and by Siebelis and Polle, and to Mr Joseph Jacob's *Caxton's Fables of Aesop* (Nutt, 1889). Those who desire to know more of the history of Aesop's Fables should consult the last-named work or the smaller *Fables of Aesop* by the same editor (Macmillan, 1894).

J. H. F.

December, 1901.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. PHAEDRUS.

PHAEDRUS was a Greek, as we may learn from his Greek name (*Φαιδρός, bright, joyous*); we have also his own statement[1]: he was proud of having been born in Thessaly, on Mount Pierus, which was famous in Greek legend as the birthplace of the Muses. He was a slave, was brought to Rome in early life, and entered the service of the emperor Augustus, who reigned from 27 B.C. to 14 A.D. From him Phaedrus received his freedom. There was nothing unusual in this story. Slaves were often carefully trained to fill positions in the houses of the great for which learning and culture were requisite, and in those days many accomplished Greeks flocked to Rome, which was the centre of the civilised world, and not a few of them came to the city as slaves, and gained their freedom as a reward for their services. What distinguishes Phaedrus from his fellow-countrymen is his power of writing Latin with a simplicity and terseness and ease seldom acquired by a foreigner.

We do not know the date at which Phaedrus began to publish his *Fables*; it was probably in the reign of Tiberius (A.D. 14—37). There is reason for thinking that Book I. was published before Book II. In the Prologue to Book I. Phaedrus tells us that his fables are derived from Aesop; in the Prologue to Book II. he announces that for the sake of variety he will introduce other stories, and accordingly the fifth poem of that Book is not a fable at all, but a story of the court of Tiberius.

[1] Book III., *Prologue*, 17—19.

In the Prologue to Book III. Phaedrus complains of having been attacked by Seiānus, the favourite minister of Tiberius; probably he was prosecuted and condemned on account of some fable or fables which appeared to be aimed at Seianus, or Tiberius himself, or some other great personage. We may conclude that the first two Books were published before Seianus' fall and execution in 31 A.D.

It has been thought that the fable which offended Seianus was the sixth of the First Book, in which the frogs complain to Jupiter because the Sun intends to marry. Seianus wished to marry Livilla, the widow of Tiberius' son Drusus, and it is suggested that in the fable the Sun stands for Seianus, Jupiter for Tiberius, and the frogs for the Roman nobles, many of whom suffered from Seianus' persecutions. But the fable does not really apply to Seianus' marriage: what the Romans dreaded was his alliance with the imperial family, and not his having children. Another suggestion is that the story of Tiberius and the *atriensis*[1] was the ground of offence. It is difficult however to see anything in the story likely to wound the feelings of either the emperor or Seianus. The offence may have been given in one of the fables which have been lost, for it is clear that the *Fables*, as we now have them, are not complete, for in the Prologue to Book I. Phaedrus apologises for introducing trees, as well as beasts, speaking; but we have no fable in which a tree speaks.

We have in all five books of Fables which were undoubtedly written by Phaedrus. In Book III. the fables are for the most part from 'Aesop'; in the latter books there is a larger proportion of stories or myths which are not properly speaking fables. From the close of the IVth Book we may conclude that Phaedrus was content with the reputation he had gained by his writings, for he says that Particulo, to whom the book is dedicated, 'will live in my pages, as long as Latin letters are held in esteem.'

[1] II. v.

II. AESOP.

For some centuries before Phaedrus' days the Greeks had regarded Aesop as the author of most of the fables current amongst them ; in modern times on the contrary some scholars have thought that no such person ever existed. It is however generally held now that there was a real Aesop, although much that we are told about him is not true. He appears to have lived in the sixth century before Christ. Like Phaedrus, he was a slave, and was set free by his master, Iadmon of Samos. He is said to have visited the court of Croesus, the famous king of Lydia, and Phaedrus (I. II.) represents him as being at Athens in the days of Pisistrătus. These visits must have taken place not earlier than 560 B.C., when the reigns of both Croesus and Pisistratus commenced. Croesus, it is said, sent him to Delphi with a present of money for the citizens, but in consequence of some dispute, he refused to distribute the money, and the Delphians threw him over a precipice ; they were visited by plagues as a punishment for his murder, and as a means of delivering themselves from the plagues offered to pay blood-money to anyone who could make good his claim to it. The only person who appeared to have a right to it was Iadmon, the grandson of his old master.

About 300 B.C. Dēmētrius of Phalēron collected all the fables passing as Aesop's which he could hear of, and it is chiefly from Demetrius that Phaedrus drew his *Aesopian Fables.* Demetrius' collection has not come down to us ; we have, it is true, Greek fables in prose and in verse (the latter by Babrius), but they are collections of a later date than Phaedrus' time.

Many peoples in an early stage of civilisation are fond of fables, that is to say, of stories in which beasts speak and act like human beings. These fables are part of their *Folk-lore*, as we call the national stock of unwritten stories and sayings and superstitions handed down from generation to generation. The

Greeks appear to have had a large number of such fables, although few were written down before Demetrius made his collection of them. Aesop was not their chief inventor, but he may have gained his fame by employing them in political disputes, in the manner described in Phaedrus I. II. For this purpose fables are well adapted: a tyrant or a mob may tolerate a fable when they would not endure plain speaking.

There are in existence a large number of ancient Indian fables, written in Sanscrit; some of them shew marked resemblances to some of the 'fables of Aesop,' and it is a subject of discussion whether the Greek stories were in some way derived from the Indian, or both grew independently among the two peoples.

In the numerous modern collections entitled 'Aesop's Fables' will be found many of Phaedrus' fables, often more or less altered, for some of them have passed through not a few stages since they were taken from the pages of Phaedrus. Besides the stories taken from Phaedrus, or otherwise derived from ancient Greece, our modern 'Aesops' contain fables from many other sources,—from ancient India, from mediaeval Europe and elsewhere, as well as some invented in modern times.

III. PHAEDRUS AS A WRITER OF FABLES.

It is probable that in early times men took what we should now call a childish delight in fables: they found the stories interesting and amusing little dramas, and did not trouble to find a moral in them; to Phaedrus on the contrary the moral is the important thing; the purpose of fables is to guide erring mankind to the right path (II. *Prologue*, 3). In Phaedrus therefore every fable has its moral stated at the beginning or the end.

But the importance which he gives to the moral does not prevent Phaedrus from telling the story with great skill. This may be best perceived by examining one or two of the longer fables—say the second in Book I., or the fourth and the eighth in Book II. The story is told almost as simply as it would be in prose; there is scarcely a word which is introduced merely for the sake of poetical ornament, or which does not contribute something to the completeness of the story; yet there are no weak lines, the verse flows easily, and the fable, narrated in simple and effective verse, dwells in the memory as no prose version could have done. Phaedrus has been called unpoetical, and certainly his poetry is not of an elevated order, but his style exactly suits his purpose, and he is a master of the rare and difficult art of telling a story in verse, naturally and simply, yet without dulness or feebleness. Part of his success is due to his spirited brevity and his sly humour; these qualities are to be seen, for instance, in the Monkey's judgment on the Wolf and Fox (I. X. 9—10) and the Dog's refusal to quit the borrowed kennel (I. XIX. 9—10).

Phaedrus has been criticised for not being true to nature in some of his fables, as, for instance, when he makes the dog see its reflexion while it swims. See the note on I. IV. 3.

It will be perceived that No. XIV. in Book I. and No. V. in Book II. are not fables at all, but simply amusing stories, the one about a quack doctor and the other about a fawning slave at court.

IV. METRE.

English metres depend on (1) *rhythm* (that is, the arrangement of accented and unaccented syllables in a line), (2) *rhyme*.

In Latin rhyme was not used for centuries after Phaedrus' time, and the metres depend not on rhythm, but on the **quantity** of the syllables: in other words

Latin Metre is the arrangement of **long syllables** (–) and **short syllables** (⏑) in a line. We may compare it to Time in music; if a short syllable = ♪, a long syllable = ♩

1. The Metre of Phaedrus is the **Senarian Iambic** line:—each line consists of six (**seni**) feet, and each foot was originally an **iambus** (⏑–).

2. A **spondee** (––) may be used instead of an iambus in any foot except the last.

3. Two short syllables are equivalent to one long syllable (♪♪ = ♩), and we may have

in place of the iambus a **tribrach** (⏑⏑⏑) in any foot except the last;

in place of a spondee an **anapaest** (⏑⏑–) or a **dactyl** (–⏑⏑) in any foot except the last; but dactyls are rare in the second and fifth feet, and anapaests in the second, third, and fourth.

A **proceleusmatic** (⏑⏑⏑⏑) is found in the first foot only.

4. The sixth foot is always an iambus or a **trochee** (–⏑). These rules are shewn in the following table:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
iambus	⏑–	⏑–	⏑–	⏑–	⏑–	⏑–	
						–⏑	**trochee**
spondee	––	––	––	––	––		
tribrach	⏑⏑⏑	⏑⏑⏑	⏑⏑⏑	⏑⏑⏑	⏑⏑⏑		
anapaest	⏑⏑–	⏑⏑–	⏑⏑–	⏑⏑–	⏑⏑–		
dactyl	–⏑⏑	–⏑⏑	–⏑⏑	–⏑⏑	–⏑⏑		
proceleusmatic	⏑⏑⏑⏑						

5. There is usually a **caesura** in the **third foot**; that is, the end of a word comes in the middle of the foot, and so the line is broken into two parts of unequal length—2½ feet and 3½ feet respectively:—

Aesōp | ŭs aūct | ōr || quām | mătĕrĭ | ām rēp | pĕrĭt;

or else, the second foot ends with a word, and the **caesura** occurs in the **fourth foot**:—

quŏd ār | bŏrēs | lŏquān | tūr || nōn | tāntūm | fĕrae.

6. In accordance with the general rule in Latin poetry, a vowel at the end of a word is **elided** (cut off), if the following word in the same line begins with a vowel.

As a specimen, we give the scansion of the first seven lines in the First Fable:—

ād rīv | (um) ĕūnd | ēm lŭpŭs | ĕt āg | nūs vēn | ĕrānt
sĭtī | cōmpūls | ī sŭpĕr | ĭōr | stābāt | lŭpŭs
lōngē | (que) īnfĕrĭ | ŏr āg | nūs tūnc | faūc(e) īm | prŏbā
lătr(o) īn | cĭtāt | ūs iūr | gīī | caūs(am) īn | tŭlĭt
cūr īn | quīt tūrb | ŭlēnt | ām fēc | īstī | mĭhĭ
ăquām | bĭbēnt | ī lān | ĭgēr | cōntrā | tĭmēns
quī pōs | sūm quaēs | ō făcĕr | ĕ quŏd | quĕrĕrīs | lŭpĕ.

PHAEDRI AUGUSTI LIBERTI

FABULARUM AESOPIARUM

LIBER PRIMUS.

PROLOGUE.

Aesopus auctor quam materiam repperit,
Hanc ego polivi versibus senariis.
Duplex libelli dos est: quod risum movet
Et quod prudenti vitam consilio monet.
Calumniari si quis autem voluerit,
Quod arbores loquantur, non tantum ferae,
Fictis iocari nos meminerit fabulis.

I. *The Wolf and the Lamb.*

Ad rivum eundem lupus et agnus venerant
Siti compulsi; superior stabat lupus
Longeque inferior agnus. Tunc fauce improba
Latro incitatus iurgii causam intulit.
'Cur' inquit 'turbulentam fecisti mihi
Aquam bibenti?' Laniger contra timens:
'Qui possum, quaeso, facere, quod quereris, lupe?

A te decurrit ad meos haustus liquor.'
Repulsus ille veritatis viribus:
'Ante hos sex menses male' ait 'dixisti mihi.'
Respondit agnus: 'Equidem natus non eram.'
'Pater hercle tuus ibi' inquit 'male dixit mihi.'
Atque ita correptum lacerat iniusta nece.
  Haec propter illos scripta est homines fabula,
Qui fictis causis innocentes opprimunt.

II. *The Frogs ask for a King.*

Athenae cum florerent aequis legibus,
Procax libertas civitatem miscuit
Frenumque solvit pristinum licentia.
Hic conspiratis factionum partibus
Arcem tyrannus occupat Pisistratus.
Cum tristem servitutem flerent Attici,
(Non quia crudelis ille, sed quoniam grave
Omne insuëtis onus) et coepissent queri,
Aesopus talem tum fabellam rettulit:—
  Ranae vagantes liberis paludibus
Clamore magno regem petiere a Iove,
Qui dissolutos mores vi compesceret.
Pater deorum risit atque illis dedit
Parvum tigillum, missum quod subito vadis
Motu sonoque terruit pavidum genus.
Hoc mersum limo cum iaceret diutius,
Forte una tacite profert e stagno caput
Et explorato rege cunctas evocat.
Illae timore posito certatim adnatant
Lignumque supra turba petulans insilit.

Quod cum inquinassent omni contumelia,
Alium rogantes regem misere ad Iovem,
Inutilis quoniam esset qui fuerat datus.
Tum misit illis hydrum, qui dente aspero
Corripere coepit singulas. Frustra necem
Fugitant inertes, vocem praecludit metus.
Furtim igitur dant Mercurio mandata ad Iovem,
Adflictis ut succurrat. Tunc contra deus:
'Quia noluistis vestrum ferre' inquit 'bonum,
Malum perferte.'—'Vos quoque, o cives,' ait
'Hoc sustinete, maius ne veniat, malum.'

III. *The vain Jackdaw and the Peacock.*

Ne gloriari libeat alienis bonis
Suoque ut potius habitu vitam degere,
Aesopus nobis hoc exemplum prodidit:—
  Tumens inani graculus superbia,
Pennas, pavoni quae deciderant, sustulit
Seque exornavit. Deinde contemnens suos
Se inmiscuit pavonum formoso gregi.
Illi impudenti pennas eripiunt avi,
Fugantque rostris. Male mulcatus graculus
Redire maerens coepit ad proprium genus;
A quo repulsus tristem sustinuit notam.
Tum quidam ex illis quos prius despexerat:
'Contentus nostris si fuisses sedibus
Et quod natura dederat voluisses pati,
Nec illam expertus esses contumeliam
Nec hanc repulsam tua sentiret calamitas.'

IV. *The Dog swimming with a piece of Meat.*

Amittit merito proprium qui alienum adpetit.
  Canis per flumen carnem dum ferret natans,
Lympharum in speculo vidit simulacrum suum,
Aliamque praedam ab alio cane ferri putans
Eripere voluit: verum decepta aviditas
Et quem tenebat ore dimisit cibum,
Nec quem petebat potuit adeo adtingere.

V. *The Lion's Share.*

Numquam est fidelis cum potente societas:
Testatur haec fabella propositum meum.
  Vacca et capella et patiens ovis iniuriae
Socii fuere cum leone in saltibus.
Hi cùm cepissent cervum vasti corporis,
Sic est locutus partibus factis leo:
'Ego primam tollo, nominor quoniam leo;
Secundam, quia sum consors, tribuetis mihi;
Tum, quia plus valeo, me sequetur tertia;
Malo adficietur, si quis quartam tetigerit.'
Sic totam praedam sola improbitas abstulit.

VI. *The Frogs and the Sun.*

Vicini furis celebres vidit nuptias
Aesopus et continuo narrare incipit:
  'Uxorem quondam Sol cum vellet ducere,
Clamorem ranae sustulere ad sidera.

Convicio permotus quaerit Iuppiter
Causam querelae. Quaedam tum stagni incola:
"Nunc" inquit "omnes unus exurit lacus
Cogitque miseras arida sede emori.
Quidnam futurum est, si crearit liberos?"'

VII. *The Fox and the Mask.*

Personam tragicam forte vulpes viderat:
'O quanta species' inquit 'cerebrum non habet!'
Hoc illis dictum est quibus honorem et gloriam
Fortuna tribuit, sensum communem abstulit.

VIII. *The Wolf and the Crane.*

Qui pretium meriti ab improbis desiderat,
Bis peccat, primum quoniam indignos adiuvat
Impune abire deinde quia iam non potest.
Os devoratum fauce cum haereret lupi,
Magno dolore victus coepit singulos
Inlicere pretio, ut illud extraherent malum.
Tandem persuasa est iure iurando gruis,
Gulaeque credens colli longitudinem,
Periculosam fecit medicinam lupo.
Pro quo cum pactum flagitaret praemium,
'Ingrata es' inquit 'ore quae e nostro caput
Incolume abstuleris et mercedem postules.'

IX. *The Sparrow and the Hare.*

Sibi non cavere et aliis consilium dare
Stultum esse paucis ostendamus versibus.
  Oppressum ab aquila et fletus edentem graves
Leporem obiurgabat passer: 'Ubi pernicitas
Nota' inquit 'illa est? Quid ita cessarunt pedes?'
Dum loquitur, ipsum accipiter necopinum rapit
Questuque vano clamitantem interficit.
Lepus semianimus: 'Mortis en solacium!
Qui modo securus nostra inridebas mala,
Simili querela fata deploras tua.'

X. *The Monkey judges between the Wolf and the Fox.*

Quicumque turpi fraude semel innotuit,
Etiam si verum dicit, amittit fidem.
Hoc adtestatur brevis Aesopi fabula:—
  Lupus arguebat vulpem furti crimine;
Negabat illa se esse culpae noxiam.
Tunc iudex inter illos sedit simius.
Uterque causam cum perorassent suam,
Dixisse fertur simius sententiam:
'Tu non videris perdidisse quod petis;
Te credo subripuisse quod pulchre negas.'

XI. *The Ass and the Lion go a-hunting.*

Virtutis expers verbis iactans gloriam
Ignotos fallit, notis est derisui.
  Venari asello comite cum vellet leo,
Contexit illum frutice et admonuit simul,

Ut insuëta voce terreret feras,
Fugientes ipse exciperet. Hic auritulus
Clamorem subito totis tollit viribus
Novoque turbat bestias miraculo.
Quae dum paventes exitus notos petunt,
Leonis adfliguntur horrendo impetu.
Qui postquam caede fessus est, asinum evocat
Iubetque vocem premere. Tunc ille insolens:
'Qualis videtur opera tibi vocis meae?'
'Insignis' inquit 'sic ut, nisi nossem tuum
Animum genusque, simili fugissem metu.'

XII. *The Stag at the Spring.*

Laudatis utiliora, quae contempseris,
Saepe inveniri testis haec narratio est:—
  Ad fontem cervus, cum bibisset, restitit
Et in liquore vidit effigiem suam.
Ibi dum ramosa mirans laudat cornua
Crurumque nimiam tenuitatem vituperat,
Venantum subito vocibus conterritus
Per campum fugere coepit et cursu levi
Canes elusit. Silva tum excepit ferum,
In qua retentis impeditus cornibus
Lacerari coepit morsibus saevis canum.
Tunc moriens vocem hanc edidisse dicitur:
'O me infelicem! qui nunc demum intellego,
Utilia mihi quam fuerint, quae despexeram,
Et, quae laudaram, quantum luctus habuerint.'

XIII. *The Fox and the Raven.*

Qui se laudari gaudet verbis subdolis,
Fere dat poenas turpi paenitentia.
  Cum de fenestra corvus raptum caseum
Comesse vellet, celsa residens arbore,
Vulpes hunc vidit, deinde sic coepit loqui:
'O qui tuarum, corve, pennarum est nitor!
Quantum decoris corpore et vultu geris!
Si vocem haberes, nulla prior ales foret.'
At ille stultus, dum vult vocem ostendere,
Emisit ore caseum, quem celeriter
Dolosa vulpes avidis rapuit dentibus.
Tum demum ingemuit corvi deceptus stupor.

XIV. *The Cobbler turned Physician.*

Malus cum sutor inopia deperditus
Medicinam ignoto facere coepisset loco
Et venditaret falso antidotum nomine,
Verbosis adquisivit sibi famam strophis.
Hic cum iaceret morbo confectus gravi

. . . .

Rex urbis, eius experiendi gratia
Scyphum poposcit: fusa dein simulans aqua
Antidoto illius se miscere toxicum,
Ebibere iussit ipsum posito praemio.
Timore mortis ille tum confessus est
Non artis ulla medicum se prudentia,
Verum stupore vulgi factum nobilem.

Rex advocata contione haec edidit:
'Quantae putatis esse vos dementiae,
Qui capita vestra non dubitatis credere,
Cui calceandos nemo commisit pedes?'
Hoc pertinere vere ad illos dixerim,
Quorum stultitia quaestus impudentiae est.

XV. *The Ass does not fear a change of Owners.*

In principatu commutando saepius
Nil praeter domini nomen mutant pauperes.
Id esse verum parva haec fabella indicat:—
Asellum in prato timidus pascebat senex.
Is hostium clamore subito territus
Suadebat asino fugere, ne possent capi.
At ille lentus: 'Quaeso, num binas mihi
Clitellas impositurum victorem putas?'
Senex negavit. 'Ergo quid refert mea,
Cui serviam, clitellas dum portem meas?'

XVI. *The Sheep, the Stag, and the Wolf.*

Fraudator homines cum advocat sponsum improbos,
Non rem expedire, sed malum dare expetit.
Ovem rogabat cervus modium tritici
Lupo sponsore. At illa praemetuens dolum:
'Rapere atque abire semper adsuevit lupus,
Tu de conspectu fugere veloci impetu;
Ubi vos requiram, cum dies advenerit?'

XVII. *The Sheep, the Dog, and the Wolf.*

Solent mendaces luere poenas malefici.
  Calumniator ab ove cum peteret canis,
Quem commodasse panem se contenderet,
Lupus citatus testis non unum modo
Deberi dixit, verum adfirmavit decem.
Ovis damnata falso testimonio
Quod non debebat solvit. Post paucos dies
Bidens iacentem in fovea conspexit lupum:
'Haec' inquit 'merces fraudis a superis datur.'

XIX. *The Dog and the borrowed Kennel.*

Habent insidias hominis blanditiae mali:
Quas ut vitemus versus subiecti monent:
  Canis parturiens cum rogasset alteram,
Ut fetum in eius tugurio deponeret,
Facile impetravit; dein reposcenti locum
Preces admovit, tempus exorans breve,
Dum firmiores catulos posset ducere.
Hoc quoque consumpto flagitare validius
Ubi illa coepit, 'Si mihi et turbae meae
Par' inquit 'esse potueris, cedam loco.'

XX. *The Dogs and the Hide.*

Stultum consilium non modo effectu caret,
Sed ad perniciem quoque mortales devocat.
  Corium depressum in fluvio viderunt canes.
Id ut comesse extractum possent facilius,
Aquam coepere ebibere: sed rupti prius
Periere, quam quod petierant contingerent.

XXI. *The Old Lion.*

Quicumque amisit dignitatem pristinam,
Ignavis etiam iocus est in casu gravi.
Defectus annis et desertus viribus
Leo cum iaceret spiritum extremum trahens,
Aper fulmineis ad eum venit dentibus
Et vindicavit ictu veterem iniuriam.
Infestis taurus mox confodit cornibus
Hostile corpus. Asinus, ut vidit ferum
Impune laedi, calcibus frontem extudit.
At ille exspirans: 'Fortes indigne tuli
Mihi insultare: te, naturae dedecus,
Quod ferre cogor, certe bis videor mori.'

XXII. *The Weasel and the Man.*

Mustela ab homine prensa cum instantem necem
Effugere vellet: 'Parce, quaeso,' inquit 'mihi,
Quae tibi molestis muribus purgo domum.'
Respondit ille: 'Faceres si causa mea,
Gratum esset et dedissem veniam supplici.
Nunc quia laboras, ut fruaris reliquiis,
Quas sunt rosuri, simul et ipsos devores,
Noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi.'
Atque ita locutus improbam leto dedit.
Hoc in se dictum debent illi agnoscere,
Quorum privata servit utilitas sibi
Et meritum inane iactant imprudentibus.

XXIII. *The Faithful Hound.*

Repente liberalis stultis gratus est,
Verum peritis inritos tendit dolos.
Nocturnus cum fur panem misisset cani,
Obiecto temptans an cibo posset capi,
'Heus,' inquit 'linguam vis meam praecludere,
Ne latrem pro re domini? Multum falleris.
Namque ista subita me iubet benignitas
Vigilare, facias ne mea culpa lucrum.'

XXIV. *The Frog and the Ox.*

Inops, potentem dum vult imitari, perit.
In prato quondam rana conspexit bovem
Et tacta invidia tantae magnitudinis
Rugosam inflavit pellem; tum natos suos
Interrogavit, an bove esset latior.
Illi negarunt. Rursus intendit cutem
Maiore nisu et simili quaesivit modo,
Quis maior esset. Illi dixerunt bovem.
Novissime indignata dum vult validius
Inflare sese, rupto iacuit corpore.

XXV. *The Dogs and the Crocodiles.*

Consilia qui dant prava cautis hominibus,
Et perdunt operam et deridentur turpiter.
Canes currentes bibere in Nilo flumine,
A corcodilis ne rapiantur, traditum est.
Igitur cum currens bibere coepisset canis,
Sic corcodilus: 'Quamlibet lambe otio;

Accede, pota, noli temere de dolo'
Ait 'vereri.' At ille: 'Facerem mehercules,
Nisi esse scirem carnis te cupidum meae.'

XXVI. *The Fox and the Stork.*

Nulli nocendum, si quis vero laeserit,
Multandum simili iure fabella admonet:—
  Vulpes ad cenam dicitur ciconiam
Prior invitasse et illi in patina liquidam
Posuisse sorbitionem, quam nullo modo
Gustare esuriens potuerit ciconia.
Quae vulpem cum revocasset, intrito cibo
Plenam lagonam posuit: huic rostrum inserens
Satiatur ipsa et torquet convivam fame.
Quae cum lagonae collum frustra lamberet,
Peregrinam sic locutam volucrem accepimus:
'Sua quisque exempla debet aequo animo pati.'

XXVII. *The Dog, the Treasure, and the Vulture*

Haec res avaris esse conveniens potest
Et qui humiles nati dici locupletes student.
  Humana effodiens ossa thesaurum canis
Invenit, et violarat quia Manes deos,
Iniecta est illi divitiarum cupiditas,
Poenas ut sanctae religioni penderet.
Itaque aurum dum custodit, oblitus cibi
Fame est consumptus; quem stans vulturius super
Fertur locutus: 'O canis, merito iaces,
Qui concupisti subito regales opes,
Trivio conceptus, educatus stercore.'

XXVIII. *The Fox and the Eagle.*

Quamvis sublimes debent humiles metuere,
Vindicta docili quia patet sollertiae.
  Vulpinos catulos aquila quondam sustulit
Nidoque posuit pullis, escam ut carperent.
Hanc prosecuta mater orare incipit,
Ne tantum miserae luctum importaret sibi.
Contempsit illa, tuta quippe ipso loco.
Vulpes ab ara rapuit ardentem facem
Totamque flammis arborem circumdedit,
Hostis dolorem damno miscens sanguinis.
Aquila ut periclo mortis eriperet suos
Incolumes natos supplex vulpi tradidit.

XXX. *The Frogs in peril when the Bulls fight.*

Humiles laborant ubi potentes dissident.
  Rana in palude pugnam taurorum intuens
'Heu quanta nobis instat pernicies!' ait.
Interrogata ab alia, cur hoc diceret,
De principatu cum illi certarent gregis
Longeque ab ipsis degerent vitam boves:
'Est statio separata ac diversum genus;
Sed pulsus regno nemoris qui profugerit,
Paludis in secreta veniet latibula
Et proculcatas obteret duro pede.
Ita caput ad nostrum furor illorum pertinet.'

XXXI. *The Kite and the Doves.*

Qui se committit homini tutandum improbo,
Auxilia dum requirit, exitium invenit.
  Columbae saepe cum fugissent miluum
Et celeritate pennae vitassent necem,
Consilium raptor vertit ad fallaciam
Et genus inerme tali decepit dolo:
'Quare sollicitum potius aevum ducitis,
Quam regem me creatis icto foedere,
Qui vos ab omni tutas praestem iniuria?'
Illae credentes tradunt sese miluo;
Qui regnum adeptus coepit vesci singulas
Et exercere imperium saevis unguibus.
Tunc de relicuis una: 'Merito plectimur.'

LIBER SECUNDUS.

PROLOGUE.

Exemplis continetur Aesopi genus;
Nec aliud quicquam per fabellas quaeritur,
Quam corrigatur error ut mortalium
Acuatque sese diligens industria.
Quicumque fuerit ergo narrandi locus,
Dum capiat aurem et servet propositum suum,
Re commendatur, non auctoris nomine.
Equidem omni cura morem servabo senis;
Sed si libuerit aliquid interponere,
Dictorum sensus ut delectet varietas,
Bonas in partes, lector, accipias velim
Ita, si rependet illam brevitas gratiam.
Cuius verbosa ne sit commendatio,
Attende, cur negare cupidis debeas,
Modestis etiam offerre quod non petierint.

I. *The Bullock, the Lion, and the Freebooter.*

Super iuvencum stabat deiectum leo.
Praedator intervenit partem postulans.
'Darem' inquit 'nisi soleres per te sumere':
Et improbum reiecit. Forte innoxius
Viator est deductus in eundem locum

Feroque viso rettulit retro pedem.
Cui placidus ille: 'Non est quod timeas' ait,
'Et, quae debetur pars tuae modestiae,
Audacter tolle.' Tunc diviso tergore
Silvas petivit, homini ut accessum daret.
  Exemplum egregium prorsus et laudabile;
Verum est aviditas dives et pauper pudor.

II. *The Man, the Old Woman, and the Girl.*

A feminis utcumque spoliari viros,
Ament, amentur, nempe exemplo discimus:—
  Aetatis mediae quendam mulier non rudis
Tenebat annos celans elegantia,
Animosque eiusdem pulchra iuvenis ceperat.
Ambae, videri dum volunt illi pares,
Capillos homini legere coepere invicem.
Qui se putaret fingi cura mulierum,
Calvus repente factus est; nam funditus
Canos puella, nigros anus evellerat.

III. *Dangerous Dogs must not have Sops.*

Laceratus quidam morsu vehementis canis
Tinctum cruore panem misit malefico,
Audierat esse quod remedium vulneris.
Tunc sic Aesopus: 'Noli coram pluribus
Hoc facere canibus, ne nos vivos devorent,
Cum scierint esse tale culpae praemium.'
  Successus improborum plures allicit.

IV. *The Eagle, the Cat, and the Boar.*

Aquila in sublimi quercu nidum fecerat;
Feles cavernam nancta in media pepererat;
Sus nemoris cultrix fetum ad imam posuerat.
Tum fortuitum feles contubernium
Fraude et scelesta sic evertit malitia.
Ad nidum scandit volucris: 'Pernicies' ait
'Tibi paratur, forsan et miserae mihi;
Nam fodere terram quod vides cotidie
Aprum insidiosum, quercum vult evertere,
Ut nostram in plano facile progeniem opprimat.'
Terrore offuso et perturbatis sensibus
Derepit ad cubile saetosae suis:
'Magno' inquit 'in periclo sunt nati tui,
Nam, simul exieris pastum cum tenero grege,
Aquila est parata rapere porcellos tibi.'
Hunc quoque timore postquam complevit locum,
Dolosa tuto condidit sese cavo.
Inde evagata noctu suspenso pede,
Ubi esca se replevit et prolem suam,
Pavorem simulans prospicit toto die.
Ruinam metuens aquila ramis desidet;
Aper rapinam vitans non prodit foras.
Quid multa? Inedia sunt consumpti cum suis
Felisque catulis largam praebuerunt dapem.
Quantum homo bilinguis saepe concinnet mali,
Documentum habere stulta credulitas potest.

V. *The Emperor Tiberius and the Chamberlain.*

Est ardelionum quaedam Romae natio,
Trepide concursans, occupata in otio,
Gratis anhelans, multa agendo nil agens,
Sibi molesta et aliis odiosissima.
Hanc emendare, si tamen possum, volo
Vera fabella: pretium est operae attendere.
  Caesar Tiberius cum petens Neapolim
In Misenensem villam venisset suam,
Quae monte summo posita Luculli manu
Prospectat Siculum et respicit Tuscum mare:
Ex alticinctis unus atriensibus,
Cui tunica ab umeris linteo Pelusio
Erat destricta, cirris dependentibus,
Perambulante laeta domino viridia,
Alveolo coepit ligneo conspergere
Humum aestuantem, come officium iactitans;
Sed deridetur. Inde notis flexibus
Praecurrit alium in xystum, sedans pulverem.
Agnoscit hominem Caesar remque intellegit.
Is ut putavit esse nescio quid boni:
'Heus!' inquit dominus. Ille enimvero adsilit,
Donationis alacer certae gaudio.
Tum sic iocata est tanta maiestas ducis:
'Non multum egisti et opera nequiquam perit;
Multo maioris alapae mecum veneunt.'

VI. *The Eagle, the Tortoise, and the Crow.*

Contra potentes nemo est munitus satis;
Si vero accessit consiliator maleficus,
Vis et nequitia quicquid oppugnant, ruit.
  Aquila in sublime sustulit testudinem.
Quae cum abdidisset cornea corpus domo
Nec ullo pacto laedi posset condita,
Venit per auras cornix et propter volans:
'Opimam sane praedam rapuisti unguibus;
Sed nisi monstraro quid sit faciendum tibi,
Gravi nequiquam te lassabit pondere.'
Promissa parte suadet ut scopulum super
Altis ab astris duram inlidat corticem,
Qua comminuta facile vescatur cibo.
Inducta verbis aquila monitis paruit,
Simul et magistrae large divisit dapem.
Sic tuta quae naturae fuerat munere,
Impar duabus occidit tristi nece.

VII. *The two Mules and the Robbers.*

Muli gravati sarcinis ibant duo;
Unus ferebat fiscos cum pecunia,
Alter tumentes multo saccos hordeo.
Ille onere dives celsa cervice eminet
Clarumque collo iactat tintinnabulum,
Comes quieto sequitur et placido gradu.
Subito latrones ex insidiis advolant
Interque caedem ferro mulum sauciant,
Diripiunt nummos, neglegunt vile hordeum.

Spoliatus igitur casus cum fleret suos:
'Equidem' inquit alter 'me contemptum gaudeo,
Nam nil amisi nec sum laesus vulnere.'
  Hoc argumento tuta est hominum tenuitas;
Magnae periclo sunt opes obnoxiae.

VIII. *The Stag in the Ox-stall.*

Cervus nemorosis excitatus latibulis,
Ut venatorum fugeret instantem necem,
Caeco timore proximam villam petit
Et opportuno se bovili condidit.
Hic bos latenti: 'Quidnam voluisti tibi,
Infelix, ultro qui ad necem cucurreris
Hominumque tecto spiritum commiseris?'
At ille supplex: 'Vos modo' inquit 'parcite;
Occasione rursus erumpam data.'
Spatium diei noctis excipiunt vices.
Frondem bubulcus adfert, nil adeo videt.
Eunt subinde et redeunt omnes rustici;
Nemo animadvertit: transit etiam vilicus,
Nec ille quicquam sentit. Tum gaudens ferus
Bubus quietis agere coepit gratias,
Hospitium adverso quod praestiterint tempore.
Respondit unus: 'Salvum te cupimus quidem;
Sed ille, qui oculos centum habet, si venerit,
Magno in periclo vita vertetur tua.'
Haec inter ipse dominus a cena redit,
Et, quia corruptos viderat nuper boves,
Accedit ad praesepe: 'Cur frondis parum est,
Stramenta desunt? Tollere haec aranea

Quantum est laboris?' Dum scrutatur singula,
Cervi quoque alta conspicatur cornua;
Quem convocata iubet occidi familia
Praedamque tollit. Haec significat fabula,
Dominum videre plurimum in rebus suis.

EPILOGUE.

Aesopi ingenio statuam posuere Attici
Servumque collocarunt aeterna in basi,
Patere honoris scirent ut cuncti viam,
Nec generi tribui, sed virtuti, gloriam.
Quoniam occuparat alter, ut primus foret,
Ne solus esset, studui quod superfuit;
Nec haec invidia, verum est aemulatio.
Quod si labori faverit Latium meo,
Plures habebit, quos opponat Graeciae.
Si livor obtrectare curam voluerit,
Non tamen eripiet laudis conscientiam.
Si nostrum studium ad aures cultas pervenit
Et arte fictas animus sentit fabulas,
Omnem querelam submovet felicitas.
Sin autem doctus illis occurrit labor,
Sinistra quos in lucem natura extulit
Nec quicquam possunt nisi meliores carpere,
Fatale exilium corde durato feram,
Donec fortunam criminis pudeat sui.

NOTES.

BOOK I.

Prologue.

1—2. Take the words in this order: *Ego polivi versibus senariis hanc materiam quam Aesopus auctor repperit.* In Latin the relative sentence often comes first, and the antecedent is often drawn out of the principal into the relative sentence, as *materiam* is here.

auctor: 'as the originator,' that is, 'Aesop was the first to discover it.'

ego is emphatic: 'what *Aesop* discovered, *I* have adorned.'

versibus senariis: the metre of the fables is explained on pages xii, xiii.

4. **prudenti** (ablative) qualifies *consilio*. **vitam**, 'human life,' 'mankind.'

5. **voluerit**, future perfect: 'shall have wished'; we should use the future simple: 'has wished' or 'taken it into his head.'

6. None of the existing fables of Phaedrus introduce trees as speaking. Some fables therefore must have been lost.

loquantur, subjunctive because it is in *oratio obliqua*: it reports the fault which the critic finds with the fables [P. 44, H. 4].

7. **fictis**, the position of the word at the beginning of the sentence makes it emphatic.

meminerit, jussive subjunctive: 'let him remember' [P. 43, A].

Fable I.

2. **superior**, 'higher up the stream.' In English we should parse 'higher' as an adverb modifying 'stood': here the same meaning is expressed by *superior*, which is an adjective agreeing with the subject of the sentence. So with **inferior**.

3. **fauce**, 'throat,' is here = 'appetite': to express the sense, we had better translate it 'maw,' or 'belly.'

4. **causam iurgii**, 'pretext for a quarrel,' *iurgii* being objective genitive.

6. **laniger** is subject to a verb meaning 'says,' which is omitted. **contra**: 'in reply.'

7. **qui**, ablative singular: 'by what?' = 'how?' **quereris** is here transitive, *quod* being its object.

8. **ad meos haustus**, 'to where I am drinking,' literally 'to my drinkings.' It means therefore almost exactly the same as *mihi bibenti* in line 6. *Ad meos haustus* is one of the instances in which Phaedrus, unlike most Latin writers, preferred an abstract to a concrete expression.

10. **hos** = 'the last': 'more than six months ago.'

12. **ibi**, 'then.'

13. **atque ita**, 'and so' (= 'with this excuse').

correptum lacerat: notice how Latin compresses into one sentence what we should express in two: 'pounces on and tears to pieces.'

FABLE II.

1. **florerent aequis legibus**, 'flourished with equal laws,' 'enjoyed a free constitution.' The *leges* referred to are Solon's, which are called *aequae*, because they gave all citizens equal rights.

2. **miscuit**, 'disturbed,' 'embroiled.'

3. **licentia** is the subject. **frenum**, 'bit,' 'curb' (that is, the control of the law).

4. **hic**, 'then.' The change of meaning from 'here' to 'then' is like that of *ibi* in I. 12.

conspiratis, 'having formed a conspiracy'; the perfect participle of *conspiro* is used in a middle sense, just as though the verb were deponent.

factionum partibus, 'the sections of the political parties.'

5. **arcem**, 'the citadel,' the famous Acropolis of Athens, a rocky hill which commanded the city.

tyrannus, 'as a despot,' 'a usurper.' With us a tyrant is a cruel, oppressive ruler: John and Henry VIII. are often called tyrants; but in Greek the word refers not to the way in which the ruler exercises power, but to the way in which he has gained it. A *tyrannos* is one who seizes the sovereignty in a free state. The Greeks would have called Cromwell and Napoleon tyrants. Pisistratus became tyrant of Athens in 560 B.C.

6. **Attici** = *Athenienses*: 'the Athenians.'

10. **liberis paludibus**, ablative absolute. *liberis*: in Frogland, as at Athens, there was a free constitution, and it led to license (*dissoluti mores*).

12. **qui compesceret**, the subjunctive with *qui* here expresses purpose [P. 43, C].

14. **missum**, 'hurled,' followed by dative *vadis*, 'at' or 'upon the waters.'

16. **diutius** (comparative adverb), 'a rather long time.'

17. **forte**, 'by chance,' does not mean that the frog popped up without intending it, but 'it chanced that one frog (before the others) pops his head—.' Note that *rana* is always feminine.

18—19. **explorato rege, timore posito**, ablatives absolute. **ponere** here = 'to lay aside.'

20. **supra** is here placed after the noun *lignum*, which it governs.

21. **inquinassent**, subjunctive after *cum* [P. 44, F].

22. **rogantes** is the object of *mīsēre*: 'they sent some frogs asking.' The usual construction would be *miserunt* (*ranas*) *quae rogarent*, or *rogatum* (supine).

23. **esset**, subjunctive because it is in *oratio obliqua*: the deputation are reporting to Jupiter the reason why the frog commonwealth wants a new king: **fuerat** on the other hand is indicative: it is Aesop's statement of the fact to the Athenians [P. 44, H. 4].

25. **singulas**, 'one by one,' 'one after another.'

26. **fugitant**, frequentative, 'flee with might and main from.'

27. **Mercurio**, Mercury was Jupiter's messenger.

28. **adflictis ut succurrat** is an indirect request [P. 43, A]; it is a clause in apposition to *mandata*: 'the message, that he will aid them in their distress,' literally 'them distressed.'

29—30. **bonum, malum**, neuter adjectives used as nouns: 'blessings,' 'ills.' In line 31 *hoc* and *maius* are adjectives qualifying *malum*.

30. **ait**, 'says' Aesop to the Athenians.

Fable III.

1. **libeat** is impersonal: 'that it may not please (one)'; the subjunctive here expresses purpose, and the verb belongs to the *ut* clause as well as the *ne* clause: 'that one may not be inclined to pride oneself on advantages that do not belong to one (*alienis*) and that one may be inclined rather to pass one's life in one's own character' [P. 43, C].

6. **suos**, 'his own kind' = *proprium genus* (line 10).

8. **avi**, dative after *eripiunt*: 'pluck from the bird.'

11. **notam**, properly the mark of censure which the Roman censors made in their lists against the names of scandalous citizens. **sustinuit**, we should say 'had to endure.'

13. **sedibus**, 'abode,' 'station in life.'

14. **pati**, 'to put up with.'

15—16. **illam**, 'the former' (inflicted by the peacocks); **hanc**, 'the present' (inflicted by the jackdaws).

16. **tua calamitas**, 'your humiliation,' instead of 'you, poor humbled creature.' Phaedrus is fond of putting the abstract for the concrete, contrary to the general bent of the Latin language.

From this fable comes our phrase 'borrowed plumes.'

Fable IV.

1. **proprium** = *suum*, opposed to *alienum*, 'what is another's.'

2. **dum**, 'while,' followed by the subjunctive *ferret*; the indicative is more usual.

3. **lympharum in speculo**. The German critic and poet Lessing blames Phaedrus for his manner of telling the story: if the dog is swimming, how can the water around him be as smooth as a mirror? And yet it must be, if he is to see his image in it. This is remedied in the mediaeval version, in which the dog is not swimming, but crossing a bridge, from which he sees the image of himself and the meat. The Greek versions of the fable avoid the difficulty by saying that the dog was passing along the river bank, or that he was crossing the river —they may mean by a bridge, although they do not say so.

4. **praedam** = *carnem*.

5. **aviditas**, abstract for concrete, 'greed' instead of 'the greedy hound.' Compare III. 16.

6—7. **et...dimisit, nec...potuit adeo adtingere**, 'let go...and still less could he reach...' *et*, 'both,' we must leave untranslated in English; *nec adeo*, 'and still less.'

Fable V.

3. **patiens**, present participle of *patior*, is here used as an adjective, and governs a genitive: 'endurant of ill-usage' (*iniuriae*).

4. **socii**, 'partners,' the masculine (and not the feminine *sociae*) is used, although the names of the three animals are feminine.

5. **vasti corporis**, genitive of quality.

9. **me sequetur**: 'will fall to me,' a legal term.

10. **malo adficietur**, 'it will go hard with him,' literally 'he will be visited with punishment.'

tetigerit, 'shall have touched' (future perfect), where we usually say, 'has touched,' or 'touches.'

11. **improbitas** for *improbus leo*; compare III. 16, IV. 5.

From this fable comes our phrase 'the Lion's Share.'

Fable VI.

1. **celebres**, 'crowded' with guests.

3. **vellet**, subjunctive in clause introduced by *cum* [P. 44, F].

7. **unus**, 'by himself,' single-handed.

9. **futurum est**, 'is likely to happen'; **crearit**, future perfect; see note on V. 10.

Fable VII.

1. **personam tragicam**, the masks worn by actors in tragedies covered the whole head as well as the face; they had a solemn, stately expression.

2. We should express this by two sentences: 'What a brave outside! And yet it has no brains!'

3. **illis**, *dativus commodi*: 'for the good of those.'

4. **sensum**, 'the good feeling,' or 'sense.' **communem**, 'shared by most men,' 'ordinary.'

Fable VIII.

3. **deinde**, 'secondly.' **iam non**, 'no longer.'

6. **extraherent**, subjunctive expressing purpose [P. 43, C].

7. **persuasa est**: *persuadeo* is regularly followed by a dative of the person persuaded: *lupus grui persuasit*, which can only be turned into the passive construction by the impersonal *persuasum est grui* (*a lupo*). Occasionally however *persuadeo* is followed by an accusative of the person, and corresponding to this we have here the personal use of the passive: *persuasa est*.

gruis is the nominative case. This is the only passage in which *gruis* is used instead of *grus* as the nominative.

8. **colli longitudinem** = *collum longum*: compare III. 16.

9. **fecit medicinam**: 'performed the operation'; literally 'practised medicine.' **periculosam**: 'to her own great peril.'

12. The subjunctives, introduced by the relative *quae*, are causal: 'since you—' [P. 44, F].

FABLE IX.

1. **cavere, dare** are infinitives used as nouns. In the *oratio recta* they would be the subjects of the sentence: *sibi non cavere et dare &c. stultum est.*

consilium: the sparrow does not give the hare warning; he only scolds (line 4) and mocks (line 9) when the time for good advice is past.

3. The story might be told thus in English: 'An eagle swooped down on a hare. While the hare was pouring forth grievous laments, a sparrow began to upbraid him thus.' Observe how the Latin compresses this into one sentence by means of the participles *oppressum* and *edentem*, which can be placed at the beginning without obscurity because their case-endings show that they refer to *leporem.*

7. **clamitantem**, the frequentative has a more intense meaning than the simple *clamo*: 'shrieking.'

8. **semianimus**, 'at his last gasp.'

FABLE X.

5. **culpae**, genitive depending on *noxiam*: 'guilty of the crime.'

6. **simius**: usually the Latin for 'monkey' is *simia, -ae.*

7. **uterque**, singular used with a plural verb: 'they, each of them, had pleaded.'

perorassent causam: *per-* expresses completeness: 'pleaded their case at full length.' This, like the other terms used in this fable, is a technical law phrase.

9. **petis**, another legal phrase: 'claim.'

10. **negas**, understand *te subripuisse*: 'deny (that you have stolen).' **pulchre**, 'so cleverly.'

FABLE XI.

1. **virtutis expers**, 'he that is wanting in manliness,' 'a poltroon.'

verbis: take with *iactans*: 'by words,' opposed to 'by deeds.'

2. **notis**, perf. participle passive of *nosco*, properly means 'known,' but here it is used in an active sense: 'those who know him'; so *ignotos* is 'those who do not know him.'

derisui, predicative dative: 'is for a scorn,' 'is a laughing-stock.'

3. **asello**, ablative absolute. Here and in XV. 4 perhaps the use of *asellus* (diminutive of *asinus*) expresses contempt.

4. The lion would say to the donkey '*tu insueta voce terre feras, fugientes ipse excipiam*.' If this is put into *oratio obliqua*, we want 'told him to frighten the beasts (and said) he would catch them himself as they fled' = *admonuit ut terreret* (*et dixit*) *se excepturum esse*. Instead of this Phaedrus makes *exciperet* dependent on *admonuit*.

6. **hic**, adverb, 'then.'

auritulus, 'Long-ears,' diminutive of *auritus*, expressing contempt.

12. **premere**, 'to silence'—exactly the opposite of *tollit* (line 7).

insolens: we should use an adverb, 'arrogantly.' Compare I. 2.

13. **opera vocis**, 'the service that my voice has done.'

14. **sic**, 'to this extent.'

14—15. **nisi—metu**: conditional sentence [P. 45, D].

Fable XII.

1—2. Take the words in this order: *haec narratio testis est* (*ea*) *quae contempseris saepe inveniri utiliora laudatis*.

laudatis, ablative after a comparative = *quam ea quae laudaveris*.

contempseris, subjunctive in a relative sentence in *oratio obliqua*: 'what one has despised' [P. 44, H. 3]. In Latin the second person singular is often used as we use 'you' = 'anyone.'

5. **cornua** is the object of both *mirans* and *laudat*.

7. **venantum**: this form of the genitive plural of stems in *-ns* is sometimes used, especially in poetry.

9. **excepit**, 'received.' **ferum**: the feminine noun *fera* is more often used than *ferus*, as in *Prologue* 6.

11. **coepit** is usually followed by an infinitive active, and not passive; that is to say, a more usual construction would be (*cervum*) *lacerare coeperunt canes*.

12. **hanc vocem**, 'this expression,' 'these words.'

13. **me**, use of the accusative in exclamations: 'unhappy wretch that I am.'

14—15. **fuerint, habuerint**, subjunctives in indirect statement, depending on *intellego* [P. 44, H. 4]. The direct statement would be *quam utilia mihi fuerunt!* 'how useful they have been to me!'

quantum (neuter), used as a noun with genitive *luctus* depending on it: 'how much of grief,' instead of *quantum luctum*, 'how much grief'; so in XIII. 7. **habuerint**, 'have contained,' 'brought with them.'

Fable XIII.

2. **dat poenas**, 'pays the penalty.'

4. **comesse** for *comedere*.

8. **si—foret**, a conditional sentence [P. 45, D].

9. **stultus**, adjective where we should use an adverb: 'foolishly,' as in I. 2.

12. **tum demum**, 'then at last,' 'then, and not till then.'

corvi stupor=*corvus stupidus*; compare IV. 5, V. 11.

Fable XIV.

1. **malus**, 'wretched'—unskilful as a cobbler. **inopia**, ablative.

2. **medicinam facere**, 'to practise medicine'; compare VIII. 9. **ignoto**, 'strange.'

3. **antidotum** is often used in the strict sense of an antidote to poison, but in this case it seems to have been a 'universal remedy' against all diseases, as well as poisons, which this quack doctor sold. It is, like *scyphus* and *toxicum*, a Greek word, the science of medicine among the Romans being derived from the Greeks.

falso nomine, ablative of quality: 'with a false name'='falsely so called.'

5. **hic**, of time, as in II. 4. If the manuscripts are correct in making line 6 follow immediately on line 5, then it is the king himself who is smitten by a sore disease: but this does not agree with the rest of the story, for the king is able to address the citizens, and when he does so, he blames them, and not himself, foı employing the quack. Some editors avoid the difficulty by omitting line 5, as not being written by Phaedrus; others think that some lines describing the quack's treatment of some patient (not the king) have been lost after line 5.

6. **eius**=*sutoris*.

7. **fusa aqua**, ablative absolute.

9. **posito**, 'offered.'

10. **timore mortis**: he is afraid that his vaunted medicine will not counteract the poison which the king pretends to have poured in.

11—12. Take the words in this order: *confessus est se factum nobilem medicum non ulla artis prudentia, verum stupore vulgi*. **ars** here=medical skill or science.

14. **dementiae**, genitive of quality.

15. **capita**: 'lives.' After *credere* understand *ei* (the antecedent of *cui*).

16. **calceandos**, gerundive used as a predicate: 'to be shod.'

18. **stultitia** is the subject, *quaestus* its predicate ('a source of gain'), and *impudentiae* dative: 'to shamelessness'—abstract instead of the concrete *impudentibus*: 'to shameless rogues.' Compare IV. 5, V. 11.

Fable XV.

1. **in principatu commutando**: 'at a change of sovereigns,' literally 'in sovereignty to be changed.'

6. **fugere**: the use of the infinitive is rare after *suadere*, which is usually followed by the subjunctive expressing purpose (*ut fugeret*).

7. **lentus**: here, as in I. 2, we should use an adverb: '(says) listlessly.'

8. **clitellas**, meaning a pack-saddle with its *pair* of paniers, is used only in the plural; hence it is qualified by *binas*, the distributives being always used instead of the cardinals with nouns which have no singular.

impositurum: future infinitive (*esse* being understood). In *oratio recta* we should have *num victor imponet?*

9. **rēfert meā**, 'matters to me,' *rēfert* being followed by the feminine ablative of the pronominal adjective instead of a personal pronoun. The *rē* in *rēfert* is the ablative of *res*, used in the sense of 'advantage,' and so *mea re fert* meant 'it bears to my advantage.'

10. **serviam**: subjunctive in indirect statement, dependent on *refert* [P. 44, H. 4].

dum, 'so long as.' **meas** = the pair of paniers that properly belongs to me.

Fable XVI.

1. **sponsum** (supine): 'to be his security'—for instance, for the payment of a debt.

2. **rem expedire**, 'to set matters straight.' **malum**, 'mischief.'

4. **lupo sponsore**, ablative absolute.

6. **tu** *adsuevisti* (understood).

7. **dies**, 'pay-day.' **advenerit**: we say 'comes,' the Latin is more exact: 'shall have come.' So V. 10.

Fable XVII.

1. **malefici**, genitive of *maleficium*: in the classical period *-i* is a commoner form of the genitive of nouns in *-ium* or *-ius* than *-ii*.

2. Take the words in this order: *cum canis calumniator peteret panem ab ove, quem contenderet se commodasse.*

calumniator is here used as an adjective, and is to be taken closely with the verb *peteret*, like *superior* in I. 2: 'fraudulently claimed.' *Calumniator* is properly a bringer of false accusations.

3. **contenderet**: we might have expected simply *quem commodasset*: 'which (he said) the sheep had borrowed,' *commodasset* being in the subjunctive because it expressed the wolf's statement, and so was a relative clause in *oratio obliqua*. But sometimes in such cases 'the verb of saying' (*contenderet*), which introduces the *oratio obliqua*, is itself put in the subjunctive.

9. The fable would be improved if the wolf's perjury led of itself to his destruction; as it is, the sheep has to attribute the wolf's death to the special intervention of the gods.

Fable XIX.

1. **habent**, as in XII. 15.

4. **ut deponeret**: the subjunctive expressing purpose is regularly used after *rogare*, where in English we use an infinitive [P. 43, C].

7. **dum posset**: again a subjunctive expressing purpose after a verb of asking (*exorans*): 'till she could' = 'that in the interval she might be able' [P. 43, C]. **firmiores**, proleptic: 'bring them on so as to be stronger.'

10. **par**, 'a match.' **potueris esse**, literally 'shall have been able to be' = 'shall be found.'

Fable XX.

1—2. The moral is better put in the Greek version of the fable, which concludes thus: 'So some men undertake dangerous tasks for the hope of gain, and lose their lives before they gain their desire.'

3. **corium**: dogs are very fond of gnawing leather; hence the Greek proverb 'It's a bad thing to let a dog taste leather.'

4. **extractum**: translate as if it were *extrahere et comesse.* So with *rupti periere* (line 6).

6. **contingerent**: *priusquam* is often followed by the subjunctive; originally this was a final subjunctive [P. 43, C].

FABLE XXI.

2. Take *etiam* ('even') with *ignavis*. **iocus**, 'a butt.'

3. **defectus annis**, 'enfeebled through age.'

5. **fulmineis**, 'destructive as lightning.'

10. **indigne**, here not 'unworthily' but 'indignantly': 'I have found it hard to bear.'

FABLE XXII.

3. Take *tibi* with *purgo*: 'for you.'

5. Notice the force of the tenses in this conditional sentence: the imperfect *esset* expresses the lasting result, 'it would be a welcome service'; the pluperfect *dedissem* expresses the momentary act, 'I should have pardoned' [P. 45, D]. With *supplici* understand *tibi*.

6. **nunc**, 'as things are.'

8. **noli imputare**, 'do not lay claim to.' The imperative with *ne* is only found in solemn or poetical language; in place of it *noli* or *cave* with the infinitive is commonly used. **imputare** is properly a book-keeping phrase: to enter something in an account book, and so claim credit for it.

9. **leto dedit**, a poetical expression for 'killed.'

10. **in se** (accusative), 'against themselves.'

11. **privata utilitas**, 'private interest,' 'selfishness.'

12. Understand from *quorum qui* as subject to *iactant*. **imprudentibus**, 'to those who don't understand.' The weasel thought the man did not understand, but found that she was mistaken.

FABLE XXIII.

2. **tendit dolos**, 'sets his snares'; *tendit* is the word which would be used of one who spreads nets to catch game.

3. **nocturnus fur**, 'a burglar.' **misisset**, as in II. 14: 'threw'; subjunctive after *cum* [P. 44, F].

4. **posset**, subjunctive in indirect question [P. 44, H. 4] introduced by *temptans an*: in such sentences the use of *an* suggests the answer 'Yes; he can be caught.'

6. **latrem**, subjunctive expressing purpose; so *facias* (line 8) [P. 43, C]. **re**, 'property.'

7. **ista** = 'your.'

Fable XXIV.

3. **invidiā**, ablative, while *tactă* is nominative, agreeing with *rana*.

5. **an**, as in XXIII. 4. **esset**, subjunctive in indirect question. So also in line 8 [P. 44, H. 4].

8. **quis**: *uter* is properly used when we are speaking of two persons or things. **bovem**: understand *maiorem esse*.

In the Greek version of this fable the ox treads on a young toad. Presently the mother toad comes and enquires for him. 'He's dead, mother,' reply his brothers; 'there came just now a huge four-footed monster and crushed him with its hoof.' The mother toad blew herself out and asked 'Was it so big?' But they said 'Stop! Don't be cross; you'll burst yourself in two before you make yourself as big.'

The humour is less restrained in Phaedrus' fable than in the Greek, which does not make the mother toad so absurd as if she tried to rival the ox when he was before her eyes.

Fable XXV.

3—4. Take the words in this order: *traditum est canes currentes bibere* &c.

currentes goes closely with *bibere*: 'drink running,' 'run as they drink.'

corcodilis: the usual form of the word is *crŏcodilus*; the form *corcodilus*, in which the first *o* is lengthened by position, is used here, because it suits the metre.

6. **quamlibet otio** = *quam otio libet*: 'as much at your ease as you like.' *Quamlibet* is properly used only with adjectives and adverbs, for instance, *quamlibet otiose*: 'in as leisurely a way as you please.'

7. **noli vereri**: see XXII. 8.

8. **facerem**: for the conditional sentence see P. 45, D. **mehercules** is to be scanned as a trisyllable (*mērcŭlēs*).

Fable XXVI.

1—2. Take the words in this order: *nulli nocendum (est); si quis vero laeserit, fabella admonet (eum) multandum (esse) simili iure.*

nulli is rarely found except when it is used as an adjective; *nemini* is regularly used in the dative. **simili iure**, 'on a similar principle.'

4. **liquidam**: the first *i* is usually short: *lĭquidam*. **illi posuisse**, 'to have served up to her.'

6. **potuerit**, subjunctive in *oratio obliqua* introduced by *dicitur*.

7. **intrito cibo** (ablative after *plenam*) means a mess of bread or other food crumbled into water.

9. **satiatur**: notice the middle force often found in the Latin passive: 'satisfies herself,' 'takes her fill.'

11. **peregrinam volucrem**, 'the bird of passage.' **accepimus**, 'we have heard.'

12. **sua exempla**, 'the behaviour of which he has set the example.'

FABLE XXVII.

1. **res**, 'matter,' 'story.' **conveniens**, the present participle used as an adjective: 'applicable to.'

2. **qui**: understand as its antecedent *eis* (dative after *conveniens*).

4. **violarat**, contracted form of *violaverat*. **deos** is in apposition with *Manes*.

8. **quem** is governed by the preposition *super*, which is placed after it.

9. **locutus** (*esse*).

FABLE XXVIII.

1. **quamvis**, 'however,' modifies *sublimes*: 'the exalted, however exalted they may be.'

2. **docili**, 'ready to learn,' 'quick-witted.' **sollertiae** instead of *sollertibus*,—abstract for concrete as in III. 16.

4. **nido**: in prose we should have *in nido*. **pullis**, dative after *posuit*, which is used in the same sense as in XXVI. 4.

6. **ne...sibi**: in the *oratio recta* this would be *noli tantum luctum mihi miserae importare*.

7. **quippe** is ironical: 'of course,' 'as she thought.'

10. **damno**, ablative after *miscens*: 'combining with the loss.' **sanguinis**, 'her blood,' that is, 'her offspring.'

FABLE XXX.

1. **laborant**, 'suffer for it.'

2. **in palude** goes closely with *rana*: the frogs are in the marsh, spectators of the fight which is going on in the neighbouring meadow.

4—6. **interrogata** introduces a passage of *oratio obliqua*, which in *oratio recta* would be '*cur hoc dicis, cum illi certent de principatu gregis, longeque a nobis degant vitam boves?*' **cum**, 'although' [P. 44, G].

7—11. These lines are the reply of the first frog.

8. **pulsus profugerit**: for the future perfect compare V. 10. Translate as though it were *pulsus erit et profugerit*; so in line 10 translate (*nos*) *proculcatas obteret* as though it were *nos proculcabit et obteret*.

11. **caput**, as in XIV. 15.

FABLE XXXI.

1. **tutandum**, the gerundive used as predicate to the object (*se*), as in XIV. 16.

4. **pennae** (genitive singular), 'wings,' a sense which is usually confined to the plural *pennae*; *penna* in the singular is properly 'a feather.'

9. **praestem**, subjunctive expressing purpose [P. 43, C]. **ab omni iniuria** after *tutas*.

11. **vesci** in Latin of the classical period is usually followed by an ablative; here according to the usage in early Latin it governs an accusative.

13. The abruptness of the ending makes it probable that a line has been lost,—an accident which was especially likely to happen in ancient manuscripts at the end of a book. The dove's lament may have run—

'Merito plectimur
Quae nostrum inimico spiritum commisimus.'

Dr Gow suggests this last verse, as a prose version of Phaedrus written in the middle ages concludes with somewhat similar words.

BOOK II.

Prologue.

In Book I. Phaedrus has given us only those Greek fables which were known as Aesop's; he now points out that the object of fables is to teach mankind by means of example; so long as a fable keeps this object in view and is written in an attractive manner it does not matter who was its original composer. Henceforth, while following Aesop's method, he will introduce from time to time a fresh story, for the sake of variety.

Such a story is No. v., and others are found in the later books. Perhaps Book II. originally contained more instances of the kind, for as we have already seen (note on Book I., Prologue, 6), Phaedrus' Fables have not come down to us in their complete form, and Book II., as we have it, is very short, especially if, as is probable, it was published separately from Book I.

1. **exemplis**, 'examples,' 'warnings,' that is to say 'fables'—stories containing moral examples or warnings.

continetur, 'is limited by' = 'consists of.'

genus, 'style,' 'writings.'

5. **narrandi locus** = *narrationis locus*, 'subject for a story.' **fuerit**, 'has been found.' For the tense see note on v. 10. So *libuerit* (line 9).

6. **dum**, 'so long as.' **capiat**, 'attracts.' **propositum**: the *propositum* of a fable is stated in lines 3—4.

7. **re**, 'by its matter.'

8. **senis** = *Aesopi*.

10. Take in this order: *ut dictorum varietas delectet sensus. sensūs* (pl.) = the reader's taste.

11. **velim**, 'I could wish'—potential subjunctive [P. 43, B]. **accipias**, jussive subjunctive [P. 43, A]. **bonas in partes**: we have borrowed the phrase 'to take in good part' in English.

12. **ita**, 'on this condition.'

15. **petierint** depends on both *negare* and *offerre*.

Fable I.

3. **per te,** 'by yourself,' that is, 'without saying "by your leave."'

4. **forte deductus est,** 'chanced to wander,' literally 'was led astray by chance.'

6. **retro** strengthens the notion of retiring contained in *rettulit.*

7. **non est quod timeas,** 'there is no reason why you should fear'—consecutive conjunctive [P. 44, D].

11. Phaedrus means that what we see around us shows that few follow the lion's example.

Fable II.

2. **ament, amentur,** subjunctives in conditional clauses [P. 45, A]; the conjunctions introducing the clauses are omitted: the meaning fully expressed would be *sive feminas ament, sive amentur a feminis.*

3. **aetatis mediae,** genitive of quality: 'middle-aged.'

4. **annos,** 'her years,' 'her age.'

8. **qui putaret,** concessive use of the subjunctive [P. 44, G]: 'although he thought.'

fingi, 'that he was being made trim.'

10. **canos, nigros:** understand *capillos.*

Fable III.

2. There appears to have been a superstition that if a dog who had bitten a man ate bread soaked in the blood from the wound, the wound would heal. Such superstitions are common, and are based on a belief in what is called 'sympathetic magic,' namely, that a man's body is affected by what is done to anything which has once formed part of it (such as blood, hair, nails). In this case the original notion may have been that if the dog consumed the blood, its rage against the man was satisfied and done away with. The old English superstition was exactly the opposite; it was the man who was 'to take a hair of the dog that bit him.'

misit, as in I. II. 14, XXIII. 3. **malefico,** understand *cani.*

3. **quod:** the antecedent is to be gathered from the preceding sentence; =throwing bread dipped in blood.

4, 5. **noli facere:** see note on I. XXII. 8.

6. **scierint,** future perfect, as in I. V. 10.

FABLE IV.

1. **in sublimi quercu**, 'in the oak-tree top,' *not* 'in a lofty oak.' So *in media* (*quercu*), *ad imam* (*quercum*).

3. **nemoris cultrix** distinguishes the wild boar from the domestic pig.

8. **quod vides**, literally 'as for what you see...'='when the boar digs up the earth, as you see.' The cat gives a malicious explanation of the boar's habit of rooting about with his tusks.

9. **aprum insidiosum**: *aper* is used as a masculine, even though the sow is spoken of.

11. **terrore offuso**: understand *aquilae* (dative): literally 'dismay being poured upon the eagle'='when she had overwhelmed the eagle with alarm.'

14. **exieris**, future perfect as in I. V. 10. **pastum**, supine expressing purpose after a verb of motion.

15. **tibi**, dative of indirect object after *rapere*: translate 'from you.' This use of the dative when we might expect an ablative of separation is generally found after words compounded with certain prepositions, such as *eripere* (see I. III. 8), *auferre*.

16. **locum** means the boar's den.

18—9. Take the line *ubi—suam* immediately after *inde*. **evagată**, nominative. **escā**, ablative.

20. **toto die**: duration of time was expressed by the accusative in the classical period; afterwards (as here) the ablative was sometimes used.

21. **ruinam**, understand *quercūs*.

23. **quid multa**, understand *dicam*: 'why need I say more?'

24. **praebuĕrunt**: the *e* of the 3rd person plural of the perfect indicative active is always short in Phaedrus.

25—6. **concinnet**, subjunctive in indirect question dependent on *documentum habere* [P. 44, H. 4]. **mali**, genitive dependent on *quantum*, both being neuter adjectives used as nouns.

stulta credulitas for *stulte creduli*—abstract for concrete, as in III. 16, &c.

FABLE V.

1. **natio**, 'tribe'—used contemptuously.

2—3. **occupata in otio**, 'always busy, though they have nothing

to do,' literally 'busily engaged amid leisure.' The phrase therefore means much the same as *multa agendo nil agens*, 'by doing many things accomplishing nothing.'

5. **si tamen**: 'if only.'

6. **pretium operae**, 'worth while.'

7. **Tiberius**: he succeeded Augustus as emperor and reigned from 14—37 A.D.; he was the stepson of Augustus and assumed the name of Caesar, as Augustus also had done, on being adopted into the family of the great Julius Caesar. It is noteworthy that the surname (*cognomen*) of this family has supplied the titles of the Austrian and the German Kaisers and the Czar, as well as the Indian title of the British Sovereign (*Kaisar-i-Hind*).

Neapolim: the bay of Naples was the favourite seaside resort of the Romans in the summer heats, and Tiberius had a country-house on Misenum, the promontory at the north-west end of the bay. This *villa* had been built by Lucullus, famous for his victories (74—69 B.C.) over Mithridates, King of Pontus, and for his luxurious manner of life.

9. **monte summo**: compare *in sublimi quercu* (IV. 1).

10. **Siculum mare**: the waters surrounding the island of Sicily; **Tuscum mare**: the sea between the west coast of Italy and the islands of Corsica and Sardinia. **respicit**, 'looks back'—that is, towards Rome.

11. **alticinctis**: having the tunic drawn up through the belt, so as to leave the limbs free for hard work.

12. **linteo Pelusio**, ablative of the material: 'a tunic of Pelusian linen.' *Pelusium*, at the easternmost mouth of the Nile, was famous for its linen.

ab umeris destricta, 'drawn tightly from the shoulders.'

14. **domino**: the emperor was often styled *dominus*, but the *atriensis* was Tiberius' slave, and in that sense also Tiberius was his *dominus*.

17. **notis flexibus**, 'by the winding paths which he knew well.'

19. **agnoscit**: recognises him as the same man. **rem**, 'the affair,' that is 'his intention.'

20. **esse nescio quid boni**, 'that it meant some piece of good luck for him,' literally 'that it was I know not what of good.'

23. **maiestas**, abstract for concrete, just as we say, 'His Majesty.'

ducis: the emperor is so called as being the head of the army.

25. **maioris**, genitive of price: 'at a higher price,' for which *pluris* is the more classical expression.

alapae: when a Roman slave was granted his liberty, his master, in token that he set him free, gave him a blow on the cheek. The sentence then would have a double meaning to the *atriensis* according to the sense attached to *alapae*,—either 'I don't let slaves buy their freedom so cheap,' or 'I don't give away boxes on the ear (much less benefits) so cheap.'

FABLE VI.

3. **vis et nequitia**: the might of the strong combined with the spite of the *consiliator maleficus*.

9. **tibi**, dative of the agent after the gerundive.

11. **super**, placed after the noun which it governs, as in I. II. 20.

13. **qua comminuta**, ablative absolute. **cibo**, 'the flesh,' ablative after *vescatur*.

vescatur: in the *oratio recta* we should have *corticem inlide*, *qua comminuta facile vescaris*, 'and when the shell is shattered, you can easily eat'—potential subjunctive [P. 43, B].

FABLE VII.

8. **inter caedem**, 'in killing (the muleteers).'

13. **argumento**, ablative: 'according to'; 'it follows from this fable that—.' **hominum tenuitas** = *homines tenues*, 'the poor'—abstract for concrete, as in III. 16 &c.

FABLE VIII

2. **venatorum**, subjective genitive: '(death) from the hunters,' 'at the hunters' hands.'

6. **qui cucurreris, commiseris**, consecutive subjunctive: 'that you have run' &c. [P. 44, D].

8. **vos modo parcite**, 'do you only spare me'—I shall then easily give the slip to the men.

10. **noctis vices**, 'the succession of night,' 'the succeeding night.'

11. **frons**, used collectively: 'litter.' **adeo**: 'at all.'

12. **eunt et redeunt**, 'go to and fro.'

16. **praestiterint**, subjunctive in *oratio obliqua*; in the *oratio recta* it would be *quod praestitistis* [P. 44, H. 3].

20. **haec inter**: *inter* placed after the noun which it governs, as *super* in VI. 11.

21. Some say that this line cannot have been written by Phaedrus;

they think that it spoils the story: 'the master inspects the stable because he is a careful farmer who has the well-being of his property at heart, and for no other reason' (Siebelis).

26. **familiā** (ablative): not 'his family,' but 'his slaves.'

28. **videre plurimum**, 'has the keenest sight.'

Epilogue.

1. **ingenio**, dative: 'to' or 'in honour of his genius.'

2. **servum**: see page vii for an account of Phaedrus' life.

5. **alter**=*Aesopus*. **occuparat**, 'had got the start.' **foret**, consecutive subjunctive: 'so as to be' [P. 44, D].

6. **esset**, final subjunctive [P. 43, C]. Take in this order: *studui* (*id*) *quod superfuit*, (namely) *ne solus esset*.

9. **plures**, that is, more of writers of repute. The Romans were conscious of the debt which Roman literature owed to Greek, and felt that the glory of their own writers was overshadowed by that of the Greeks. Phaedrus, though a Greek by birth, wrote in Latin and therefore claims to count as a Latin writer.

11. **laudis**, 'merit.'

13. **sentit**, 'feels,' 'is influenced by.'

15. **doctus labor**, 'my poetical labours,' 'my poems.' *doctus* often refers to poetical skill. **occurrit**, 'falls among.'

17. **possunt**, transitive: 'can do.'

19. **pudeat**: 'till it shames fortune'—final subjunctive [P. 43, C], the sense being the same as if it were *ut pudeat*, 'in order that fortune may be ashamed'; *fortunam*, accusative of the person, and *criminis*, genitive of the thing for which shame is felt, after the impersonal *pudeat*.

I. TABLE OF THE USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD OCCURRING IN PHAEDRUS I. AND II.

A. OPTATIVE and JUSSIVE (Wish or Command or Request)

(1) *direct*: faciat! 'may he do it' (*Optative*)
„ 'let him do it' (*Jussive*). I. *prol.* 7 meminerit, 'let him remember.' So I. 9. 2, II. *prol.* 11.

(2) *indirect*: I. 2. 28 dant mandata ad Jovem, adflictis ut *succurrat*, 'a request to aid the distressed.' (The direct request would be *succurre* or *succurras*.) So I. 28. 6, II. *prol.* 11, 6. 12.

B. POTENTIAL

II. *prol.* 11 velim, 'I should wish.' So II. 6. 13. For the explanation of this usage see P. 45, C.

C. FINAL (Purpose)

(1) with *ut*: I. 8. 6 inlicere, ut illud *extraherent* malum, 'induce them to extract.' So I. 3. 2, 19. 4, 28. 11.

(2) with *qui*: I. 2. 12 regem petiere qui *compesceret*, 'asked for a king to restrain.' So I. 31. 9.

(3) with *ne*: I. 15. 6 fugere, ne *possent* capi, 'to fly, that they might not be captured.' So I. 2. 31, 3. 1, 23. 6, 8, II. *prol.* 13, *epil.* 6.

(4) with *dum*: I. 19. 7 tempus exorans breve, dum catulos *posset* ducere, 'begging for a short time, till she could rear her young.' So I. 15. 10.

with *donec*: II. *epil.* 19; *priusquam* I. 20. 6.

D. Consecutive (Result)

(1) with *ut*: II. *epil.* 5 occuparat alter, ut primus *foret*, 'another had anticipated me, so as to be first.'

(2) with *qui*: II. 1. 6 non est quod *timeas*, 'there is nothing to fear.' So II. 8. 6—7.

E. Conditional (see Table II)

F. Causal

(1) with *qui*: I. 8. 11—12 ingrata es quae caput incolume *abstuleris* et mercedem *postules*, 'you are ungrateful, because you have got your head safe away and yet ask for a reward.'

(2) with *cum* (='when'): I. 23. 3 cum fur panem *misisset* cani, inquit—, 'when a burglar threw bread to a dog, says the dog—.' Here the burglar's throwing bread is the cause of the dog's speaking. So I. 2. 16, 21, 6. 3, 25. 5. Often however *cum* is followed by a subjunctive, although it does not so clearly introduce the cause of the action stated in the following sentence; I. 10. 7, 17. 3, 19. 3, 26. 7, 10.

G. Concessive

(1) with *qui*: II. 2. 8 qui *putaret*, 'although he thought.'

(2) with *cum*: I. 30. 5—6 cum illi *certarent*, 'although they were struggling.' So II. 3. 6.

H. In Oratio Obliqua

(1) to express a command or request: I. 28. 6 orare, ne tantum luctum *importaret*, 'to beg her not to cause so great a grief.' So II. 6. 12.

(2) to express a question: I. 24. 5, 8, 30. 4.

(3) in relative and other dependent clauses: I. 2. 23, 12. 1, 17. 3 (see note on that passage), 26. 6, 30. 4, II. 8. 16.

(4) Sometimes the clause is really, though not in form, oblique: I. *prol.* 6 calumniari quod arbores *loquantur*, 'to blame me, because (he says) trees speak.' So I. 2. 28.

Under this head come *indirect questions*: I. 12. 14—5, 15. 10, II. *prol.* 14—15, 4. 25.

II. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

A. A conditional sentence consists of

(*a*) the *protasis*, which states the *condition*;

(*b*) the *apodosis*, or principal sentence, stating the *result* which occurs if the condition is fulfilled.

Usually the protasis is introduced by *si* or some other conjunction, but in II. 2. 1—2 there is a protasis with no conjunction: ament, amentur, 'love they, or be they loved'; for this it would be more usual to have sive amant, sive amantur, 'whether they love or are loved.'

The conditional sentences in Phaedrus I., II. are of the three following classes:—

B. *The Indicative is used in both protasis and apodosis*, the statements in both being treated *as if they were facts*: I. 10. 2 etiam si verum dicit, amittit fidem, 'even if he speaks the truth, he loses credit.' So I. 5. 10, 6. 9, 19. 10, II. 5. 5, 6. 2—3, 9—10, 8. 17—18, *epilogue*, 8—19. In I. *prol.* 6 the apodosis is a command and not a statement, and therefore the jussive subjunctive is used; in II. *prol.* 9—12 the verb in the apodosis is a potential subjunctive (see the next paragraph); in I. 26. 2 the verb in the apodosis is in the infinitive, dependent on *admonet* (*oratio obliqua*).

C. *The Present Subjunctive is used in both protasis and apodosis*, the statements in both being treated *as things imagined*, rather than as facts. The 'potential subjunctive' [P. 43, B] is really the apodosis of such a conditional sentence, the protasis being omitted: *velim* 'I should wish (if I may have the choice).'

D. *The Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive is used in both protasis and apodosis*. The condition is regarded as *contrary to fact*, and the result therefore as one which cannot be fulfilled.

The Imperfect Subjunctive relates to *present time*, the Pluperfect to *past*: I. 22. 4—5 si *faceres* causa mea, gratum *esset* et *dedissem* veniam, 'if you were in the habit of doing it (*present time*) for my sake, it would be (*present time*) welcome, and I should have forgiven you' (*past time*). So we have the Imperfect in I. 13. 8, 25. 8—9, II. 1. 3; the Pluperfect in I. 11. 14—15.

VOCABULARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

abl.	ablative.	*interrog.*	interrogative.
adj.	adjective.	*irreg.*	irregular.
adv.	adverb.	*m.*	masculine.
c.	common.	*n.*	neuter.
compar.	comparative.	*num.*	numeral.
conj.	conjunction.	*part.*	participle.
dat.	dative.	*pass.*	passive.
defect.	defective.	*past part.*	past participle.
dem.	demonstrative.	*pers.*	personal.
dep.	deponent.	*pl.*	plural.
dimin.	diminutive.	*prep.*	preposition.
distrib.	distributive.	*pres.*	present.
enclit.	enclitic.	*pron.*	pronoun.
f.	feminine.	*reflex.*	reflexive.
frequent.	frequentative.	*rel.*	relative.
gen.	genitive.	*sing.*	singular.
impers.	impersonal.	*superl.*	superlative.
indecl.	indeclinable.	*tr.*	transitive.
indef.	indefinite.	*vb.*	verb.
infin.	infinitive.	1, 2, 3, 4	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th conjugations.
interj.	interjection.		

ā, ăb, prep. with abl. *by, from.*

abdo, -ĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, 3 vb. tr. *hide.*

ăbeo, -ire, -ii, -ĭtum, 4 vb. n. *go away.*

ăc, conj. *and.*

accēdo, -ĕre, -cessi, 3 vb. n. *approach.*

accessus, -ūs, m. *access, approach.*

accĭpio, -ĕre, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 vb. tr. *receive, hear.*

accĭpĭter, -tris, m. *hawk.*

ăcuo, -ĕre, -ui, -ūtum, 3 vb. tr. *sharpen, arouse.*

ăd, prep. with acc. *to.*

ădeo, adv. *so, at all.*

adfĕro, -ferre, -tŭli, -lātum, 3 vb. tr. *bring.*

adfĭcio, -fĭcĕre, -fēci, -fectum, 3 vb. tr. *treat;* (in passive) *to be punished.*

adfirmo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *assert.*

adflīgo, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, 3 vb. tr. *distress, dismay.*

ădĭpiscor, -i, -eptus, 3 vb. tr. dep. *gain, get possession of.*

adiŭvo, -are, -iūvi, -iūtum, 1 vb. tr. *help.*

admŏneo, -ēre, -ui, -ĭtum, 2 vb. tr. *warn, bid.*

admŏveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2

vb. tr. *apply;* **prĕces admŏvēre**, *ply with entreaties.*

adnăto, -are, 1 vb. n. *swim up.*

adpĕto, -ĕre, -īvi, -ītum, 3 vb. tr. *seek, grasp at.*

adquīro, -ĕre, -quīsīvi, -quīsītum, 3 vb. tr. *gain, win.*

adsĭlio, -ire, -lui, 4 vb. n. *rush up.*

adsuesco, -ĕre, -suēvi, -suētum, 3 vb. n. *grow accustomed.*

adtestor, -ari, 1 vb. tr. dep. *prove, confirm.*

adtingo, -ĕre, -tĭgi, -tactum, 3 vb. tr. *reach.*

advĕnio, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, 4 vb. n. *approach.*

adversus, -a, -um, past part. of **adverto**, *unpropitious.*

advŏco, -are, 1 vb. tr. *summon.*

advŏlo, -are, 1 vb. n. *dart forth.*

aemŭlătio, -ōnis, f. *emulation, generous rivalry.*

aequus, -a, -um, adj. *equal, fair, calm.*

Aesōpius, -a, -um, adj. *Aesopian.*

Aesōpus, -i, m. *Aesop.* For account of him see p. ix.

aestuo, -are, 1 vb. n. *burn.*

aetas, -ātis, f. *age.*

aeternus, -a, -um, adj. *everlasting.*

aevum, -i, n. *age, life.*

agnosco, -ĕre, -nōvi, -nĭtum, 3 vb. tr. *recognise.*

agnus, -i, m. *lamb.*

ăgo, -ĕre, ēgi, actum, 3 vb. tr. *do.*

aio, vb. defect. *say I.*

ălăcer, -cris, -cre, adj. *eager.*

ălăpa, -ae, f. *slap.*

āles, -ĭtis, c. *bird.*

ălĭēnus, -a, -um, adj. *belonging to another.*

ălĭquis, ălĭquid, indef. pron. *some one, any one, something, anything.*

ălius, -a, -um, adj. *other.*

allĭcio, -ĕre, -lexi, -lectum, 3 vb. tr. *lead astray.*

alter, -ĕra, -ĕrum, adj. *the other* (of two).

altĭcinctus, -a, -um, adj. *high-girt.*

altus, -a, -um, adj. *high, lofty.*

alveŏlus, -i, m. *bowl.*

ambo, -ae, -o, pron. *both.*

amitto, -ĕre, -mīsi, -missum, 3 vb. tr. *lose.*

ămo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *love.*

an, interrog. conj. *whether.*

anhēlo, -are, 1 vb. n. *pant.*

ănĭmadverto, -ĕre, -ti, -sum, 3 vb. tr. *notice.*

ănĭmus, -i, m. *mind, courage;* pl. **ănĭmi**, *feelings, heart.*

annus, -i, m. *year.*

ante, prep. with acc. *before.*

antĭdŏtum, -i, n. *remedy, antidote.*

ănus, -ūs, f. *old woman.*

ăper, -ri, m. *wild boar.*

ăqua, -ae, f. *water.*

ăquĭla, -ae, f. *eagle.*

āra, -ae, f. *altar.*

ărāneum, -i, n. *cobweb.*

arbor, -ŏris, f. *tree.*

ardĕlio, -ōnis, m. *busybody.*

ardeo, -ēre, arsi, arsum, 2 vb. n. *blaze.*

argŭmentum, -i, n. *story, lesson.*

arguo, -ĕre, -ui, -ūtum, 3 vb. tr. *accuse.*

ārĭdus, -a, -um, adj. *parched.*

ars, -tis, f. *art, skill.*

arx, arcis, f. *citadel.*

ăsellus, -i, m. dimin. *young ass, ass.*

ăsĭnus, -i, m. *ass.*

asper, -ĕra, -ĕrum, adj. *sharp, keen.*

astrum, -i, n. *star.*

ăt, conj. *but.*

Ăthēnae, -ārum, f. *Athens.*

atque, conj. *and.*

atriensis, -is, m. *hall-servant, chamberlain.*
attendo, -ĕre, -di, -tum, 3 vb. n. *consider, listen.*
Attĭcus, -a, -um, adj. *Attic, Athenian.*
auctor, -ōris, c. *originator, author, the first person to do anything.*
audacter, adv. *boldly.*
audio, -ire, 4 vb. tr. *hear.*
aufĕro, -ferre, abstŭli, ablātum, 3 vb. tr. *carry off.*
Augustus, -i, m. a surname given to Octavius Caesar, the first Emperor of Rome, and borne by his successors; it means 'venerable, august.'
aura, -ae, f. *breeze, air.*
auris, -is, f. *ear.*
aurītŭlus, -i, m. *long-eared animal, long-ears.*
aurum, -i, n. *gold.*
autem, conj. *but, however.*
auxĭlium, -i, n. *aid.*
ăvārus, -a, -um, adj. *covetous.*
ăvĭdĭtās, -ātis, f. *greed.*
ăvĭdus, -a, -um, adj. *greedy.*
ăvis, -is, f. *bird.*

băsis, -is, f. *pedestal.*
bĕnĕfĭcium, -i, n. *service.*
bĕnignĭtas, -ātis, f. *kindness, bounty.*
bestia, -ae, f. *animal, beast.*
bĭbo, -ĕre, bĭbi, 3 vb. n. *drink.*
bĭdens, -tis, f. *sheep.*
bĭlinguis, -e, adj. *double-tongued.*
bīni, -ae, -a, distrib. num. *two each.*
bĭs, adv. *twice.*
blandĭtia, -ae, f. *flattery.*
bŏnus, -a, -um, adj. *good;* neuter **bŏnum** (used as noun), *good fortune, blessing.*

bōs, bŏvis, c. *ox.*
bŏvīle, -is, n. *ox-stall.*
brĕvis, -e, adj. *short.*
brĕvĭtas, -ātis, f. *brevity.*
bŭbulcus, -i, m. *ploughman, ox-herd.*

caecus, -a, -um, adj. *blind.*
caedes, -is, f. *slaughter, bloodshed.*
Caesar, -ăris, m. *Caesar.*
călămĭtas, -ātis, f. *disaster, disgrace.*
calceo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *shoe.*
călumniātor, -ōris, m. *false informer, rogue.*
calumnior, -ari, -atus, 1 vb. dep. tr. *blame unjustly.*
calvus, -a, -um, adj. *bald.*
calx, -cis, f. *heel, hoof.*
campus, -i, m. *plain.*
cănis, -is, c. *dog.*
cānus, -a, -um, adj. *grey, white;* pl. **cāni**, *grey hairs.*
căpella, -ae, f. *she-goat.*
căpillus, -i, m. or pl. **căpilli**, *hair.*
căpio, căpĕre, cēpi, captum, 3 vb. tr. *take, capture, attract.*
căput, -ĭtis, n. *head, life.*
căreo, -ēre, -ui, 2 vb. n. *be lacking, be without.*
căro, carnis, f. *flesh, piece of meat.*
carpo, -ĕre, -psi, -ptum, 3 vb. tr. *pick, nibble, carp at.*
cāseus, -i, m. *cheese.*
cāsus, -ūs, m. *chance, misfortune.*
cătŭlus, -i, m. *puppy, cub, kitten.*
causa, -ae, n. *cause, pretext;* abl. **causā**, *for the sake of.*
cautus, -a, -um, past part. of **căveo**, *cautious.*
căveo, -ēre, cāvi, cautum, 2 vb. n. *take heed.*
căverna, -ae, f. *hollow, hole.*
căvum, -i, n. *hole.*

cēdo, -ĕre, cessi, cessum, 3 vb. n. *yield*, *retire from*.
cĕlĕber, -bris, -bre, adj. *crowded*, *well-attended*.
cĕlĕrĭtas, -ātis, f. *speed*.
cĕlĕrĭter, adv. *swiftly*.
cēlo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *conceal*.
celsus, -a, -um, adj. *lofty*.
cēna, -ae, f. *supper*.
centum, adj. *hundred*.
cĕrĕbrum, -i, n. *brains*.
certātim, adv. *in rivalry*.
certē, adv. *certainly*.
certo, -are, 1 vb. n. *fight*, *contend*.
certus, -a, -um, adj. *certain*, *assured*.
cervix, -īcis, f. *neck*.
cervus, -i, m. *stag*.
cesso, -are, 1 vb. n. *loiter*, *flag*.
cĭbus, -i, m. *food*.
cĭcōnia, -ae, f. *stork*.
circumdo, -ăre, -dĕdi, -dătum, 1 vb. tr. *surround*.
cirrus, -i, m. *fringe*.
cĭto, -are, 1 vb. tr. *summon*.
cīvis, -is, c. *citizen*.
cīvĭtas, -ātis, f. *state*, *city*.
clāmĭto, -are, 1 vb. n. frequent. *cry aloud*, *shriek*.
clāmor, -ōris, m. *shout*, *sound*.
clārus, -a, -um, adj. *clear*, *loud*.
clītellae, -ārum, f. *pack-saddle*, *pair of paniers*.
coepi, -isse, vb. n. perfect (present seldom used), *begin*.
cōgo, -ĕre, coēgi, coactum, 3 vb. tr. *compel*.
collŏco, -are, 1 vb. tr. *place*, *set up*.
collum, -i, n. *neck*.
cŏlumba, -ae, f. *dove*.
cŏmĕdo, -ĕdĕre or -esse, -ēdi, -ēsum, 3 vb. tr. *eat up*.
cŏmes, -ĭtis, c. *companion*.
cōmis, -e, adj. *courteous*.
commendātio, -ōnis, f. *commendation*.
commendo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *commend*, *recommend*.
comminuo, -ĕre, -ui, -ūtum, 3 vb. tr. *smash to bits*.
committo, -ĕre, -mīsi, -missum, 3 vb. tr. *entrust*.
commŏdo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *lend*.
commūnis, -e, adj. *general*, *shared by all*.
commūto, -are, 1 vb. tr. *exchange*.
compello, -ĕre, -pŭli, -pulsum, 3 vb. tr. *force*, *constrain*.
compesco, -ĕre, -cui, 3 vb. tr. *restrain*.
compleo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, 2 vb. tr. *fill*.
concinno, -are, 1 vb. tr. *cause*, *produce*.
concĭpio, -ĕre, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 vb. tr. *conceive*.
concŭpisco, -ĕre, -cŭpīvi, -cŭpītum, 3 vb. tr. *long for*, *covet*.
concurso, -are, 1 vb. n. frequent. *run to and fro*.
condo, -ĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, 3 vb. tr. *conceal*.
confĭcio, -ĕre, -fēci, -fectum, 3 vb. tr. *wear out*, *exhaust*.
confĭteor, -ēri, confessus, 2 vb. tr. dep. *confess*, *admit*.
confŏdio, -ĕre, -fōdi, -fossum, 3 vb. tr. *pierce*, *gore*.
conscientia, -ae, f. *consciousness*.
consĭliātor, -ōris, m. *adviser*, *counsellor*.
consĭlium, -i, n. *advice*, *plan*, *policy*.
consors, -tis, c. *partner*.
conspectus, -ūs, m. *sight*.
conspergo, -ĕre, -si, -sum, 3 vb. tr. *sprinkle*.

conspĭcio, -ĕre, -spexi, -spectum, 3 vb. tr. *perceive*, *catch sight of.*
conspĭcor, -ari, 1 vb. tr. dep. *catch sight of.*
conspīro, -are, 1 vb. n. *plot;* past part. **conspīrātus**, *having plotted.*
consūmo, -ĕre, -psi, -ptum, 3 vb. tr. *spend*, *pass.*
contĕgo, -ĕre, -texi, -tectum, 3 vb. tr. *cover up.*
contemno, -ĕre, -psi, -ptum, 3 vb. tr. *despise.*
contendo, -ĕre, -di, -tum, 3 vb. n. *maintain.*
contentus, -a, -um, past part. of **contĭneō**, *contented.*
conterreo, -ēre, -ui, -ĭtum, 2 vb. tr. *terrify.*
contĭneo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, 2 vb. tr. *limit.*
contingo, -ĕre, -tĭgi, -tactum, 3 vb. tr. *reach*, *gain.*
contĭnuo, adv. *straightway.*
contio, -ōnis, f. *assembly.*
contra, adv. *against*, *in reply;* prep. with acc. *against.*
contŭbernium, -i, n. *living together*, *society.*
contŭmēlia, -ae, f. *insult.*
convĕniens, -tis, pres. part. of **convĕnio**, *applicable*, *appropriate.*
convīcium, -i, n. *din.*
convīva, -ae, c. *guest.*
convŏco, -are, 1 vb. tr. *call together*, *summon.*
cŏr, -dis, n. *heart.*
cōram, prep. with abl. *before*, *before the eyes of.*
corcŏdīlus, -i, m. *crocodile* (usual form **crŏcŏdīlus**).
cŏrium, -i, n. *hide.*
corneus, -a, -um, adj. *horny.*
cornix, -īcis, f. *crow.*
cornu, -ūs, n. *horn.*
corpus, -ŏris, n. *body.*
corrĭgo, -ĕre, -rexi, -rectum, 3 vb. tr. *set straight*, *amend.*
corrĭpio, -ĕre, -rĭpui, -reptum, 3 vb. tr. *seize.*
corruptus, -a, -um, past part. of **corrumpo**, *dirty.*
cortex, -ĭcis, c. *shell.*
corvus, -i, m. *raven.*
cŏtīdie, adv. *daily.*
crēdo, -ĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, 3 vb. tr. and n. *trust*, *believe.*
crēdŭlĭtas, -ātis, f. *credulity.*
creo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *beget*, *appoint.*
crīmen, -ĭnis, n. *charge*, *wrong.*
crūdēlis, -e, adj. *cruel.*
cruor, -ōris, m. *gore.*
crūs, crūris, n. *leg.*
cŭbīle, -is, n. *bed*, *lair.*
culpa, -ae, f. *fault.*
cultrix, -īcis, f. (*female*) *inhabitant.*
cultus, -a, -um, past part. of **colo**, *refined.*
cum, (1) prep. with abl. *with;* (2) conj. *when*, *since*, *although.*
cunctus, -a, -um, adj. *all together.*
cŭpĭdĭtas, -ātis, f. *covetousness.*
cŭpĭdus, -a, -um, adj. *desirous.*
cŭpio, -ĕre, -īvi, -ītum, 3 vb. tr. *desire.*
cūr, adv. *why.*
cūra, -ae, f. *carefulness*, *zeal.*
curro, -ĕre, cŭcurri, cursum, 3 vb. n. *run.*
cursus, -ūs, m. *running*, *speed.*
custōdio, -ire, 4 vb. tr. *guard*, *watch over.*
cŭtis, -is, f. *skin.*

damno, -are, 1 vb. tr. *condemn.*
damnum, -i, n. *loss.*
dăpis, gen. f. *feast* (no nom. sing. in use).
dē, prep. with abl. *from.*

dēbeo, -ēre, -ui, -ĭtum, 2 vb. tr. and n. *owe*, *ought*.
dĕcem, adj. *ten*.
dēcĭdo, -ĕre, -i, 3 vb. n. *fall off*.
dēcĭpio, -cĭpĕre, -cepi, -ceptum, 3 vb. tr. *deceive*.
dĕcor, -ōris, m. *beauty*, *grace*.
dĕcurro, -ĕre, -cŭcurri or -curri, -cursum, 3 vb. n. *run down*, *flow down*.
dēdĕcus, -ŏris, n. *disgrace*.
dēduco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, 3 vb. tr. *lead aside*.
dēfĭcio, -ĕre, -fēci, -fectum, 3 vb. n. *fail;* past part. **dēfectus**, *worn out*.
dēgo, -ĕre, -i, 3 vb. tr. *spend*, *pass*.
dēicio, -ĕre, -iēci, -iectum, 3 vb. tr. *lay low*, *kill*.
dein / **deinde**, adv. *next*, *then*, *secondly*.
dēlecto, -are, 1 vb. tr. *delight*.
dēmentia, -ae, f. *madness*.
dēmum, adv. *at length*.
dens, -tis, m. *tooth*.
dēpendeo, -ēre, 2 vb. n. *hang down*.
dēperdo, -ĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, 3 vb. tr. *ruin*.
dēplōro, -are, 1 vb. tr. *bewail*.
dēpōno, -ĕre, -pŏsui, -pŏsĭtum, 3 vb. tr. *deposit*, *shelter*.
dēprĭmo, -ĕre, -pressi, -pressum, 3 vb. tr. *press down*, *sink*.
dērēpo, -ĕre, -repsi, 3 vb. n. *creep down*.
dērĭdeo, -ēre, -rīsi, -rīsum, 2 vb. tr. *mock*, *laugh to scorn*.
dērīsus, -ūs, m. *scorn*.
dēsĕro, -ĕre, -ui, -sertum, 3 vb. tr. *abandon*.
dēsĭdeo, -ēre, -sēdi, 2 vb. n. *sit idle*.
dēsīdĕro, -are, 1 vb. tr. *wish for*, *expect*.
despĭcio, -ere, -spexi, -spectum, 3 vb. tr. *look down on*.
destringo, -ĕre, -inxi, -ictum, 3 vb. tr. *draw tight*.
dēsum, -esse, -fui, vb. n. *be wanting*.
deus, -i, m. *god*.
dēvŏco, -are, 1 vb. tr. *allure*.
dēvŏro, -are, 1 vb. tr. *swallow*, *devour*.
dīco, -ĕre, dixi, dictum, 3 vb. n. *say*, *speak*.
dictum, -i, n. *saying*.
dies, -ēi, c. *day*, *pay-day*.
dignĭtas, -ātis, f. *dignity*, *position*.
dīligens, -tis, pres. part. of **dīligo**, *industrious*, *assiduous*.
dīmitto, -ĕre, -mīsi, -missum, 3 vb. tr. *send away*, *drop*.
dīrĭpio, -ĕre, -ui, -reptum, 3 vb. tr. *plunder*.
disco, -ĕre, dĭdĭci, 3 vb. tr. *learn*.
dissĭdeo, -ēre, -sēdi, 2 vb. n. *be at variance*, *disagree*.
dissŏlūtus, -a, -um, past part. of **dissolvo**, *abandoned*.
diu, adv. *long* (of time).
dīversus, -a, -um, past part. of **diverto**, *different*.
dīves, -ĭtis, adj. *rich*.
dīvĭdo, -ĕre, -īsi, -īsum, 3 vb. tr. *divide*, *apportion*.
dīvĭtiae, -ārum, f. *riches*.
do, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, 1 vb. tr. *give;* **lēto dăre**, *put to death;* **poenas dăre**, *pay the penalty*.
dŏcĭlis, -e, adj. *teachable*.
doctus, -a, -um, past part. of **dŏceo**, *learned*, *poetic*.
dŏcŭmentum, -i, n. *lesson*, *proof*.
dŏlor, -ōris, m. *pain*, *grief*.
dŏlōsus, -a, -um, adj. *crafty*.

dŏlus, -i, m. *snare, trick, deceit.*
dŏmĭnus, -i, m. *master, lord.*
dŏmus, -ūs, f. *house.*
dōnātio, -ōnis, f. *present.*
dōnec, conj. *until.*
dōs, dōtis, f. *dowry, quality, merit.*
dŭbĭto, -are, 1 vb. n. *hesitate.*
dūco, -ĕre, duxi, ductum, 3 vb. tr. *lead, take to wife, bring up.*
dum, conj. *while, until, so long as.*
duo, -ae, -o, adj. *two.*
dŭplex, -ĭcis, adj. *double.*
dūro, -are, 1 vb. tr. *harden, steel.*
dūrus, -a, -um, adj. *hard, harsh.*
dux, dŭcis, m. *leader, general, emperor.*

ē, prep. with abl. *out of, from.*
ēbĭbo, -ere, -bĭbi, 3 vb. tr. *drink up, drain.*
ēdo, -ĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, 3 vb. tr. *give forth, utter.*
ēdŭco, -are, 1 vb. tr. *bring up, rear.*
effectus, -ūs, m. *result, effect.*
effĕro, -ferre, extŭli, ēlātum, 3 vb. tr. *bring forth.*
effĭgies, -ēi, f. *image, figure.*
effŏdio, -ĕre, -fōdi, -fossum, 3 vb. tr. *dig up, scratch up.*
effŭgio, -ĕre, -fūgi, -fŭgĭtum, 3 vb. tr. *escape from.*
ĕgo, mei, pers. pron. *I.*
ēgrĕgius, -a, -um, adj. *admirable.*
ēlĕgantia, -ae, f. *taste, smartness.*
ēlūdo, -ĕre, -si, -sum, 3 vb. tr. *escape from, outpace.*
ēmendo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *free from faults, reform.*
ēmĭneo, -ēre, -ui, 2 vb. n. *stand out.*
ēmitto, -ĕre, -mīsi, -missum, 3 vb. tr. *send out, let slip.*
ēmŏrior, -i, 3 vb. n. dep. *die off.*
en, interj. *lo!*
ĕnimvēro, adv. *of course.*
eo, ire, īvi, ĭtum, 4 vb. n. *go.*
ĕquidem, adv. *indeed, in fact.*
ergo, adv. *therefore.*
ērĭpio, -ĕre, -rĭpui, -reptum, 3 vb. tr. *snatch, pluck out, rob of.*
error, -ōris, m. *mistake, error.*
ērumpo, -ĕre, -rūpi, -ruptum, 3 vb. tr. *break out.*
esca, -ae, f. *food.*
ēsŭrio, -ire, 4 vb. n. *hunger.*
ĕt, adv. and conj. *and, also, even;* **ĕt...ĕt...**, *both...and....*
ĕtiam, adv. *even, also.*
ēvăgor, -ari, 1 vb. n. dep. *wander forth, prowl out.*
ēvello, -ĕre, -i, -vulsum, 3 vb. tr. *pluck out.*
ēverto, -ĕre, -i, -sum, 3 vb. tr. *upset.*
ēvŏco, -are, 1 vb. tr. *summon, call out.*
ex, prep. with abl. *out of, from.*
excĭpio, -ĕre, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 vb. tr. *catch, receive, succeed.*
excĭto, -are, 1 vb. tr. *arouse.*
exemplum, -i, n. *example, lesson, precedent, fable.*
exeo, -ire, -ii, -ĭtum, 4 vb. n. *go out.*
exerceo, -ēre, -cui, -ĭtum, 2 vb. tr. *exercise, wield.*
exilium, -i, n. *exile.*
exĭtium, -i, n. *destruction, ruin.*
exĭtus, -ūs, m. *way out, exit.*
exorno, -are, 1 vb. tr. *deck out.*
exōro, -are, 1 vb. tr. *beg, pray for.*
expĕdio, -ire, 4 vb. tr. *disentangle, set straight.*
expĕrior, -iri, -pertus, 4 vb. tr. dep. *try, prove, experience.*
expers, -tis, adj. *devoid of.*
expĕto, -ĕre, -īvi, -ītum, 3 vb. tr. *seek.*
explōro, -are, 1 vb. tr. *reconnoitre.*

exspīro, -are, 1 vb. tr. and n. *breathe forth, expire.*
extrăho, -ĕre, -traxi, -tractum, 3 vb. tr. *draw out.*
extrēmus, -a, -um, adj. *last* (superl. of **extĕrus**).
extundo, -ĕre, -tŭdi, 3 vb. tr. *dash out.*
exūro, -ĕre, -ussi, -ustum, 3 vb. tr. *burn up.*

făbella, -ae, f. dimin. *little fable.*
făbŭla, -ae, f. *a fable.*
făcĭlĕ, adv. *easily.*
făcio, -ĕre, fēci, factum, 3 v. tr. *make, do.*
factio, -ōnis, f. *faction.*
fallăcia, -ae, f. *deceit, treachery.*
fallo, -ĕre, fĕfelli, falsum, 3 vb. tr. *deceive.*
falsus, -a, -um, adj. *false.*
făma, -ae, f. *fame, reputation.*
fămes, -is, f. *hunger.*
fămīlia, -ae, f. *household, slaves.*
fătālis, -e, adj. *fated.*
fătum, -i, n. *fate.*
fauce, abl. sing. f. *throat, gullet* (abl. only case used in sing.; pl. **fauces**).
făveo, -ēre, fāvi, fautum, 2 vb. n. *be favourable.*
fax, făcis, f. *torch.*
fēles, -is, f. *cat.*
fēlīcĭtas, -ātis, f. *happiness, good fortune.*
fēmĭna, -ae, f. *woman.*
fĕnestra, -ae, f. *window.*
fĕra, -ae, f. *a wild beast, a beast.*
fĕrē, adv. *commonly.*
fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, 3 vb. tr. *bear, carry, endure;* **fertur**, *is said.*
ferrum, -i, n. *sword.*
fĕrus, -i, m. *wild beast.*
fessus, -a, -um, adj. *weary.*
fētus, -ūs, m. *offspring.*
fictus, -a, -um, past part. of **fingo**, *invented, fictitious.*
fĭdēlis, -e, adj. *faithful.*
fĭdes, -ei, f. *credit.*
fingo, -ĕre, -nxi, fictum, 3 vb. tr. *trim.*
firmus, -a, -um, adj. *strong.*
fiscus, -i, m. *basket.*
flāgĭto, -are, 1 vb. tr. *demand urgently.*
flamma, -ae, f. *flame.*
fleo, -ēre, flēvi, flētum, 2 vb. tr. *bewail.*
flētus, -ūs, m. *lamentation.*
flexus, -ūs, m. *winding, winding path.*
flōreo, -ēre, -ui, 2 vb. n. *bloom, flourish.*
flūmen, -ĭnis, n. *stream, river.*
flŭvius, -i, m. *river.*
fŏdio, -ĕre, fōdi, fossum, 3 vb. tr. *dig, scratch up.*
foedus, -ĕris, n. *treaty.*
fons, -tis, m. *spring, fountain.*
fŏras, *out of doors* (acc. of **fŏra**, *door*, used as adv.).
fŏrem, imperfect subj. of **sum**.
formōsus, -a, -um, adj. *beautiful.*
fors, f. *chance;* abl. **forte**, *by chance.*
forsan, adv. *perhaps.*
fortis, -e, adj. *strong, brave.*
fortuītus, -a, -um, adj. *accidental, casual.*
fortūna, -ae, f. *fortune.*
fŏvea, -ae, f. *pit.*
fraudātor, -ōris, m. *cheat, rogue.*
fraus, -dis, f. *deceit, fraud.*
frēnum, -i, n. *bridle, bit.*
frons, -dis, f. *leaf, litter.*
frons, -tis, f. *forehead.*
fruor, -i, fructus, 3 vb. n. dep. *enjoy* (with abl.).

frustra, adv. *in vain*.
frŭtex, -ĭcis, m. *bush*, *thicket*.
fŭgio, -ĕre, fūgi, -ĭtum, 3 vb. tr. and n. *flee from*, *flee*.
fŭgĭto, -are, 1 frequent. vb. tr. *flee eagerly from*.
fŭgo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *put to flight*.
fulmĭneus, -a, -um, adj. *destructive as lightning*.
fundĭtus, adv. *utterly*, *entirely*.
fundo, -ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, 3 vb. tr. *pour*, *pour out*.
fūr, fūris, m. *thief*.
fŭror, -ōris, m. *madness*, *rage*.
furtim, adv. *stealthily*.
furtum, -i, n. *theft*.

gaudeo, -ēre, gāvīsus, 2 vb. n. *be glad*, *delight*.
gaudium, -i, n. *joy*.
gĕnus, -ĕris, n. *race*, *birth*, *style*.
gĕro, -ĕre, gessi, gestum, 3 vb. tr. *carry*, *exhibit*.
glōria, -ae, f. *glory*.
glōrior, -ari, 1 vb. dep. n. *boast*.
grācŭlus, -i, m. *jackdaw*.
grădus, -ūs, m. *step*.
Graecia, -ae, f. *Greece*.
grātia, -ae, f. *favour*, *thanks*; abl. **gratiā**, *for the sake of*; **grātias ăgĕre**, *thank*.
grātis, *for thanks*, = *for nothing*, *without pay* (abl. pl. of **grātia**).
grātus, -a, -um, adj. *pleasing*, *welcome*.
grăvis, -e, adj. *heavy*, *woful*, *severe*.
grăvo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *weigh down*.
grex, grĕgis, m. *flock*.
gruis, -is, f. *crane* (usual form of nom.: **grūs**).
gŭla, -ae, f. *gullet*, *throat*.
gusto, -are, 1 vb. tr. *taste*.

hăbeo, -ēre, -ui, -ĭtum, 2 vb. tr. *have*.
hăbĭtus, -ūs, m. *character*, *station*.
haereo, -ēre, haesi, 2 vb. n. *stick*.
haustus, -ūs, n. *draught*, *drinking*.
hercle, voc. of **Hercŭles** used as interjection, *by Hercules!*
heu, interj. *alas!*
heus, interj. *ho! I say!*
hĭc, haec, hoc, dem. pron. *this*, *he*, *she*, *it*.
hīc, adv. *here*, *then*.
hŏmo, -ĭnis, m. *man*.
hŏnor, -ōris, m. *honour*, *dignity*.
hordeum, -i, n. *barley*.
horreo, -ēre, -ui, 2 vb. tr. and n. *shudder*, *dread*; **horrendus**, *terrible*.
hospĭtium, -i, n. *hospitality*.
hostīlis, -e, adj. *belonging to an enemy*, *enemy's*.
hostis, -is, c. *enemy*.
hūmānus, -a, -um, adj. *human*.
hŭmĭlis, -e, adj. *humble*.
hŭmus, -i, f. *ground*.
hydrus, -i, m. *water-snake*.

ĭbi, adv. *there*, *then*.
ictus, -a, -um, past part. *struck*, *concluded* (no pres. in use; perf. **ici**).
ictus, -ūs, m. *blow*.
īdem, ĕădem, ĭdem, dem. pron. *same*.
ĭgĭtur, adv. *therefore*.
ignāvus, -a, -um, adj. *cowardly*.
ignōtus, -a, -um, adj. *unknown*, *ignorant*.
illĕ, -ă, -ud, dem. pron. *that*, *he*.
ĭmĭtor, -ari, 1 vb. tr. dep. *imitate*.
impar, -ăris, adj. *unequal*, *not a match*.
impĕdio, -ire, 4 vb. tr. *hinder*.
impĕrium, -i, n. *sway*.
impĕtro, -are, 1 vb. tr. *obtain by asking*, *ask and obtain*.

impĕtus, -ūs, m. *onset*, *speed*.
impōno, -ĕre, -pŏsui, -pŏsĭtum, 3 vb. tr. *put on*.
importo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *bring upon*, *cause*.
imprŏbĭtas, -ātis, f. *dishonesty*.
imprŏbus, -a, -um, adj. *wicked*, *greedy*.
imprūdens, -tis, adj. *not understanding*.
impŭdens, -tis, adj. *shameless*.
impŭdentia, -ae, f. *shamelessness*.
impūne, adv. *without punishment*, *with impunity*.
impŭto, -are, 1 vb. tr. *reckon to one's credit*.
imus, -a, -um, adj. *lowest*, *the foot* (superl. of **infĕrus**).
in, prep. with abl. *in;* with acc. *into*, *against*.
inānis, -e, adj. *empty*.
incĭpio, -ĕre, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 vb. tr. *begin*.
incĭto, -are, 1 vb. tr. *excite*, *impel*.
incŏla, -ae, c. *inhabitant*.
incŏlŭmis, -e, adj. *unharmed*.
inde, adv. *thence*.
indĭco, -are, 1 vb. tr. *point out*, *shew*.
indigne, adv. *indignantly*.
indignor, -ari, 1 vb. n. dep. *be offended*, *be indignant*.
indignus, -a, -um, adj. *unworthy*.
indūco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, 3 vb. tr. *induce*, *prevail on*.
industria, -ae, f. *industry*, *diligence*.
inĕdia, -ae, f. *want of food*.
inermis, -e, adj. *unarmed*, *defenceless*.
iners, -tis, adj. *helpless*.
infēlix, -īcis, adj. *unhappy*.
infĕrior, -us, adj. *lower* (comparative of **infĕrus**, *that is underneath*).
infĕro, -ferre, -tŭli, -lātum, 3 vb. tr. *introduce*, *start*.
infestus, -a, -um, adj. *hostile*.
inflo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *blow out*.
ingĕmo, -ĕre, -ui, 3 vb. n. *groan*.
ingĕnium, -i, n. *genius*.
ingrātus, -a, -um, adj. *ungrateful*.
inicio, -ĕre, -iēci, -iectum, 3 vb. tr. *inspire*.
iniūria, -ae, f. *wrong*.
iniustus, -a, -um, adj. *unjust*, *wrongful*.
inlĭcio, -ĕre, -lexi, -lectum, 3 vb. tr. *entice*, *inveigle*.
inlīdo, -ĕre, -si, -sum, 3 vb. tr. *dash*.
inmisceo, -ēre, -scui, -xtum, 2 vb. tr. *mingle*.
innŏcens, -tis, adj. *innocent*, *blameless*.
innōtesco, -ĕre, -tui, 3 vb. n. *become known*.
innoxius, -a, -um, adj. *inoffensive*.
inŏpia, -ae, f. *poverty*.
inops, -ŏpis, adj. *poor*.
inquam, vb. n. defective, *say I*.
inquīno, -are, 1 vb. tr. *befoul*.
inrīdeo, -ēre, -rīsi, -rīsum, 2 vb. tr. *laugh at*, *mock*.
inrĭtus, -a, -um, adj. *vain*, *useless*.
insĕro, -ĕre, -ui, -sertum, 3 vb. tr. *thrust in*, *insert*.
insĭdiae, -ārum, f. *snare*, *ambush*.
insĭdiōsus, -a, -um, adj. *treacherous*.
insignis, -e, adj. *admirable*.
insĭlio, -ire, -ui, 4 vb. n. and tr. *leap in*, *mount*.
insŏlens, -tis, adj. *arrogant*, *upstart*.
insto, -are, -stĭti, 1 vb. n. *impend*, *threaten*.
insuētus, -a, -um, adj. *unaccustomed*.
insulto, -are, 1 vb. n. *leap on*, *insult*.

intellĕgo, -ĕre, -lexi, -lectum, 3 vb. tr. *understand.*
intendo, -ĕre, -di, -tum, 3 vb. tr. *stretch*, *inflate.*
inter, prep. with acc. *between*, *among*, *amid.*
interfĭcio, -ĕre, -fēci, -fectum, 3 vb. tr. *kill.*
intĕro, -ĕre, -trīvi, -trītum, 3 vb. tr. *crumble in.*
interpōno, -ĕre, -pŏsui, -pŏsĭtum, 3 vb. tr. *intersperse.*
interrŏgo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *question.*
intervĕnio, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, 4 vb. n. *come upon the scene.*
intueor, -ēri, -ĭtus, 2 vb. tr. dep. *look at*, *watch.*
inūtĭlis, -e, adj. *useless.*
invĕnio, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, 4 vb. tr. *find.*
invĭcem, adv. *in turn.*
invĭdia, -ae, f. *jealousy*, *envy.*
invīto, -are, 1 vb. tr. *invite.*
ipse, -a, -um, pron. *-self*, *mere.*
is, ea, ĭd, dem. pron. *this*, *that*, *he*, *she*, *it.*
iste, -a, -ud, dem. pron. *that* (*of yours*).
ĭtă, adv. *so.*
ĭtăque, conj. *and so*, *consequently.*

iăceo, -ēre, -ui, 2 vb. n. *lie.*
iactĭto, -are, 1 vb. tr. frequent. *display.*
iacto, -are, 1 vb. tr. *toss*, *boast.*
iam, adv. *now*, *already;* **iam non**, *no longer.*
iŏcor, -ari, -atus, 1 vb. n. dep. *jest.*
iŏcus, -i, m. *jest*, *butt.*
iŭbeo, -ēre, iussi, iussum, 2 vb. tr. *bid*, *command.*
iūdex, -ĭcis, c. *judge.*
Iuppĭter, Iŏvis, m. *Jupiter.*
iurgium, -i, n. *quarrel.*
iūro, -are, 1 vb. n. *swear.*
iūs, iūris, n. *right*, *law;* **iūs iūrandum**, *oath.*
iŭvencus, -i, m. *young bullock.*
iŭvĕnis, -is, c. *young man*, *young woman.*

lăbor, -ōris, m. *toil*, *work.*
lăbōro, -are, 1 vb. n. *toil*, *be distressed.*
lăcĕro, -are, 1 vb. tr. *tear to pieces*, *wound.*
lăcus, -ūs, m. *lake*, *pond.*
laedo, -ĕre, laesi, laesum, 3 vb. tr. *hurt*, *wound.*
laetus, -a, -um, adj. *glad*, *flourishing.*
lăgōna, -ae, f. *flask*, *jar with long narrow neck.*
lambo, -ĕre, 3 vb. tr. *lap*, *lick.*
lānĭger, -ĕri, m. *lamb* (literally *wool-bearer*).
largē, adv. *bountifully.*
largus, -a, -um, adj. *bountiful.*
lasso, -are, 1 vb. tr. *weary out.*
lăteo, -ēre, -ui, 2 vb. n. *lurk*, *lie hidden.*
lătĭbŭlum, -i, n. *retreat*, *den.*
Lătium, -i, n. *Latium.*
lātro, -are, 1 vb. n. *bark.*
lătro, -ōnis, m. *robber.*
lātus, -a, -um, adj. *wide.*
laudābĭlis, -e, adj. *praiseworthy.*
laudo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *praise.*
laus, -dis, f. *praise*, *merit.*
lector, -ōris, m. *reader.*
lĕgo, -ĕre, lēgi, lectum, 3 vb. tr. *pluck.*
lentus, -a, -um, adj. *slow*, *listless.*
leo, -ōnis, m. *lion.*
lĕpus, -ŏris, m. *hare.*
lētum, -i, n. *death.*
lĕvis, -e, adj. *light*, *nimble.*
lex, lēgis, f. *law.*

lībellus, -i, m. *little book* (**līber**).
līber, -bri, m. *book*.
līber, -ĕra, -ĕrum, adj. *free;* pl. **lībĕri** (used as noun), *children*.
lībĕrālis, -e, adj. *generous*.
lībertas, -ātis, f. *liberty*.
lībertus, -i, m. *a freedman* (one who was a slave and has been set free).
lībet, -uit, 2 vb. impers. *it pleases*.
līcentia, -ae, f. *licence*.
ligneus, -a, -um, adj. *wooden*.
lignum, -i, n. *piece of wood*.
līmus, -i, m. *mud*.
lingua, -ae, f. *tongue*.
linteum, -i, n. *linen*.
līquīdus, -a, -um, adj. *liquid*, *thin*.
līquor, -ōris, m. *water*.
līvor, -ōris, m. *envy*, *jealousy*.
lŏcŭples, -ētis, adj. *wealthy*.
lŏcus, -i, m. *place*, *topic*.
longē, adv. *far*, *afar*.
longĭtūdo, -ĭnis, f. *length*.
lŏquor, -i, lŏcūtus, 3 dep. vb. n. *speak*.
lucrum, -i, n. *gain*, *profit*.
luctus, -ūs, m. *grief*, *distress*.
Lūcullus, -i, m. *Lucullus*.
luo, -ĕre, -i, 3 vb. tr. *pay*.
lŭpus, -i, m. *wolf*.
lux, lūcis, f. *light*.
lympha, -ae, f. *water*.

maereo, -ēre, 2 vb. n. *lament*.
măgistra, -ae, f. *instructress*.
magnĭtūdo, -ĭnis, f. *greatness*, *dimensions*.
magnus, -a, -um, adj. *great*.
măiestas, -ātis, f. *dignity*, *majesty*.
măior, -us, adj. compar. of **magnus**.
mălĕ, adv. *ill*, *badly*.
mălĕfĭcium, -i, n. *misdeed*.
mălĕfĭcus, -a, -um, adj. *evil-doer*, *mischievous*.
mălĭtia, -ae, f. *malice*, *spite*.
mălus, -a, -um, adj. *bad*, *wretched;* neut. **mălum** (used as noun), *bad fortune*, *punishment*, *mischief*.
mandātum, -i (past part. of **mando**, used as neut. noun), *message*.
Mānes, -ium, m. *spirits of the dead* (regarded as deities of the Lower World).
mănus, -ūs, f. *hand*.
măre, -is, n. *sea*.
māter, -tris, f. *mother*.
mātĕria, -ae, f. *matter*, *subject*.
mĕdĭcīna, -ae, f. *medicine*, *the healing art;* **mĕdĭcīnam făcĕrĕ**, *to practise medicine*.
mĕdĭcus, -i, m. *physician*.
mĕdius, -a, -um, adj. *middle*.
mehercŭles, interj. *by Hercules!*
mĕlior, -us, adj. compar. of **bŏnus**.
mĕmĭni, -isse, defect. vb. *remember* (perfect used as a present).
mendax, -ācis, adj. *lying*.
mensis, -is, m. *month*.
merces, -ēdis, f. *reward*.
Mercŭrius, -i, m. *Mercury*.
mergo, -ĕre, -si, -sum, 3 vb. tr. *plunge*, *sink*.
mĕrĭto, adv. *deservedly*.
mĕrĭtum, -i, n. *desert*, *service*.
mĕtuo, -ĕre, -ui, 3 vb. tr. and n. *fear*.
mĕtus, -ūs, m. *fear*.
meus, -a, -um, pronom. adj. *my*.
mīluūs, -i, m. *kite*.
mīrācŭlum, -i, n. *marvel*.
mīror, -ari, 1 vb. tr. and n. dep. *wonder*, *admire*.
misceo, -ēre, miscui, mixtum, 2 vb. tr. *mix*, *throw into confusion*.
Mīsēnensis, -e, adj. *Misenian*, *at Misenum*.

mīser, -ĕra, -ĕrum, adj. *wretched.*
mitto, -ĕre, mīsi, missum, 3 vb. tr. *send, hurl, throw.*
mŏdestia, -ae, f. *modesty.*
mŏdestus, -a, -um, adj. *modest.*
mŏdius, -i, m. *peck.*
mŏdo, adv. *only, just now.*
mŏdus, -i, m. *manner.*
mŏlestus, -a, -um, adj. *troublesome.*
mŏneo, -ēre, -ui, -ĭtum, 2 vb. tr. *warn, advise.*
mŏnĭtum, -i, n. *advice.*
mons, -tis, m. *mountain.*
monstro, -are, 1 vb. tr. *shew, point out.*
morbus, -i, m. *disease.*
mŏrior, mŏri, mortuus, 3 vb. n. dep. *die.*
mors, -tis, f. *death.*
morsus, -ūs, m. *bite.*
mortālis, -e, adj. *mortal.*
mos, mōris, m. *custom;* pl. **mōres**, *morals, character.*
mōtus, -ūs, m. *motion.*
mŏveo, -ēre, mōvi, mōtum, 2 vb. tr. *move, excite.*
mox, adv. *presently.*
mulco, -are, 1 vb. tr. *maltreat.*
mŭlier, -ĕris, f. *woman.*
multo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *punish.*
multo, multum, adv. *much.*
multus, -a, -um, adj. *much.*
mūlus, -i, m. *mule.*
mūnio, -ire, 4 vb. tr. *fortify, protect.*
mūnus, -ĕris, n. *gift.*
mūs, mūris, c. *mouse.*
mustēla, -ae, f. *weasel.*
mūto, -are, 1 vb. tr. *change.*

nam, namque, conj. *for.*
nanciscor, -i, nanctus, 3 vb. tr. dep. *obtain.*
narrātio, -ōnis, f. *narrative.*
narro, -are, 1 vb. tr. *relate, narrate.*
nascor, -i, nātus, 3 vb. n. dep. *be born.*
nātio, -ōnis, f. *tribe.*
năto, -are, 1 vb. n. *swim.*
nātūra, -ae, f. *nature.*
nātus, -i, m. *son;* pl. **nāti**, *children.*
nē, conj. *lest, that not.*
Neāpŏlis, -is, f. *Naples.*
nĕc, conj. *nor;* **nĕc...nĕc...**, *neither ...nor....*
nĕcŏpīnus, -a, -um, adj. *unsuspecting, off one's guard.*
neglĕgo, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, 3 vb. tr. *disregard.*
nĕgo, -are, 1 vb. n. *deny.*
nēmo, acc. **nēmĭnem**, dat. **nēmĭni**, c. *no one* (**nullus** supplies the remaining cases).
nĕmŏrōsus, -a, -um, adj. *shady, silvan.*
nempe, adv. *certainly.*
nĕmus, -ŏris, n. *grove, wood.*
nēquīquam, adv. *in vain.*
nēquĭtia, -ae, f. *wickedness.*
nescio, -ire, 4 vb. tr. *know not;* **nescio quid**, *something.*
nex, nĕcis, f. *death.*
nīdus, -i, m. *nest.*
nĭger, -gra, -grum, adj. *black.*
nīl, nĭhil, indecl. noun, n. *nothing.*
Nīlus, -i, m. *Nile.*
nĭmius, -a, -um, adj. *too great, excessive.*
nĭsi, conj. *if not, unless.*
nīsus, -ūs, m. *effort.*
nĭtor, -ōris, m. *glossiness.*
nōbĭlis, -e, adj. *famous.*
nŏceo, -ēre, -ui, 2 vb. n. *hurt, harm* (with dat.).
noctu, adv. *by night.*
nocturnus, -a, -um, adj. *by night.*

nōlo, nolle, nōlui, irreg. vb. n. *be unwilling*.
nōmen, -ĭnis, n. *name*.
nōmĭno, -are, 1 vb. tr. *name*.
non, adv. *not*.
nosco, -ĕre, nōvi, nōtum, 3 vb. tr. *learn*, *come to know*.
noster, -tra, -trum, adj. *our*.
nŏta, -ae, f. *mark*, *brand*.
nōtus, -a, -um, past part. of **nosco**, *well known*, *acquainted with*.
nŏvissĭme, superl. adv. *last of all*.
nŏvus, -a, -um, adj. *new*, *strange*.
nox, noctis, f. *night*.
noxius, -a, -um, adj. *guilty*.
nullus, -a, -um, adj. *no;* pron. *nobody* (see **nēmo**).
num, interrog. particle, *surely... not?*
nummus, -i, m. *coin*.
numquam, adv. *never*.
nunc, adv. *now*.
nūper, adv. *lately*.
nuptiae, -ārum, f. *wedding*.

ō, interj. *O*.
obĭcio, -ĕre, -iēci, -iectum, 3 vb. tr. *throw before*, *offer*.
obiurgo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *upbraid*.
oblīviscor, -i, -lītus, 3 vb. tr. dep. *forget*.
obnoxius, -a, -um, adj. *subject to*.
obtĕro, -ĕre, -trīvi, -trītum, 3 vb. tr. *crush*.
obtrecto, -are, 1 vb. tr. *disparage*.
occāsio, -ōnis, f. *opportunity*.
occĭdo, -ĕre, -i, 3 vb. n. *perish*.
occīdo, -ĕre, -di, -sum, 3 vb. tr. *kill*.
occŭpo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *seize*, *occupy*, *get the start*.
occurro, -ĕre, -i, -rsum, 3 vb. n. *fall in with*.
ŏcŭlus, -i, m. *eye*.
ŏdiōsus, -a, -um, adj. *hateful*, *annoying*.
offĕro, -ferre, obtŭli, oblātum, 3 vb. tr. *proffer*.
offĭcium, -i, n. *service*.
offundo, -ĕre, -fūdi, -fūsum, 3 vb. tr. *pour over*, *enwrap*.
omnis, -e, adj. *all*.
ŏnus, -ĕris, n. *burden*.
ŏpĕra, -ae, f. *work*, *services*, *pains*.
ŏpes, -um, f. *wealth*.
ŏpīmus, -a, -um, adj. *rich*.
oppōno, -ĕre, -pŏsui, -pŏsĭtum, 3 vb. tr. *pit against*.
opportūnus, -a, -um, adj. *handy*, *convenient*.
opprĭmo, -ĕre, -pressi, -pressum, 3 vb. tr. *crush*, *destroy*.
oppugno, -are, 1 vb. tr. *assail*.
ōro, -are, 1 vb. tr. *pray*, *beg*.
ōs, ōris, n. *mouth*.
ŏs, ossis, n. *bone*.
ostendo, -ĕre, -di, -tum, 3 vb. tr. *shew*, *shew off*.
ōtium, -i, n. *leisure*, *ease*.
ŏvis, -is, f. *sheep*.

păciscor, -i, 3 vb. n. dep. *bargain;* past part. **pactus** used in passive sense, *bargained for*, *agreed on*.
pactum, -i, n. *bargain*, *means*.
paenĭtentia, -ae, f. *repentance*.
pălus, -ūdis, f. *marsh*.
pānis, -is, m. *bread*, *loaf*.
păr, păris, adj. *equal*.
parco, -ĕre, pĕperci, parsum, 3 vb. n. *spare* (with dat.).
pāreo, -ēre, -ui, 2 vb. n. *obey*.
părio, -ĕre, pĕpĕri, partum, 3 vb. tr. *bring forth*.
păro, -are, 1 vb. tr. *prepare*.
pars, -tis, f. *part*, *share*, *party*.

partŭrio, -ire, 4 vb. tr. *bring forth*.
părum, adv. *not enough*.
parvus, -a, -um, adj. *small*.
pasco, -ĕre, pāvi, pastum, 3 vb. tr. *feed*, *pasture*.
passer, -ĕris, m. *sparrow*.
păteo, -ēre, -ui, 2 vb. n. *be open*.
păter, -tris, m. *father*.
pătĭna, -ae, f. *dish*.
pătior, păti, passus, 3 vb. tr. dep. *suffer*, *endure*; pres. part. **pătiens**, *patient*.
pauci, -ae, -a, adj. *few*.
pauper, -ĕris, adj. *poor*.
păveo, -ēre, pāvi, 2 vb. n. *tremble*, *quake*.
păvĭdus, -a, -um, adj. *quaking*.
pāvo, -ōnis, m. *peacock*.
păvor, -ōris, m. *fear*.
pecco, -āre, 1 vb. n. *sin*, *err*.
pĕcūnia, -ae, f. *money*.
pellis, -is, f. *hide*, *skin*.
pello, -ĕre, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3 vb. tr. *drive*.
Pēlūsius, -a, -um, adj. *Pelusian*, *from Pelusium*.
pendo, -ĕre, pĕpendi, pensum, 3 vb. tr. *weigh*, *pay*.
penna, -ae, f. *feather*.
pĕr, prep. with accus. *through*, *by*.
pĕrambŭlo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *saunter through*.
perdo, -ĕre, -ĭdi, -ĭtum, 3 vb. tr. *lose*.
pĕrēgrīnus, -a, -um, adj. *foreign*.
pĕreo, -īre, -ii, 4 vb. n. *perish*, *lose one's life*.
perfĕro, -ferre, -tŭli, -lātum, 3 vb. tr. *bear through*, *endure*.
pĕrīclum, contracted from **pĕrīcŭlum**, -i, n. *danger*.
pĕrīcŭlōsus, -a, -um, adj. *dangerous*.
pĕrītus, -a, -um, adj. *knowing*, *skilful*.
permŏveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2 vb. tr. *urge*.
pernīcies (acc. -em), f. *ruin*.
pernīcĭtas, -ātis, f. *swiftness*.
pĕrōro, -are, 1 vb. tr. *plead to the end*, *wind up*.
persōna, -ae, f. *mask*.
persuādeo, -ēre, -si, -sum, 2 vb. tr. *persuade*, *prevail on*.
pertĭneo, -ēre, -ui, 2 vb. n. *refer*, *relate*, *concern*.
perturbo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *upset*, *disorder*.
pervĕnio, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, 4 vb. n. *make one's way*.
pēs, pĕdis, m. *foot*; **pĕdem rĕferre**, *step back*.
pĕto, -ĕre, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, 3 vb. tr. *seek*.
pĕtŭlans, -ntis, adj. *wanton*, *saucy*.
Phaedrus, -i, m. *Phaedrus*. See pp. vii—viii for account of him.
Pīsistrătus, -i, m. *Pisistratus*.
plăcĭdus, -a, -um, adj. *gentle*, *calm*.
plānum, -i, n. *plain*, *level ground*.
plector, -i, 3 vb. pass. *be punished*.
plēnus, -a, -um, adj. *full*.
plūrĭmus, -a, -um, adj. *most* (superl. of **multus**).
plūs, plūris, adj. *more* (compar. of **multus**); adv. *more*.
poena, -ae, f. *penalty*.
pŏlio, -ire, -īvi, -ītum, 4 vb. tr. *polish*, *adorn*.
pondus, -ĕris, n. *weight*.
pōno, -ere, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3 vb. tr. *put*, *offer*, *lay aside*, *serve up*.
porcellus, -i, m. *young boar*.
porto, -are, 1 vb. tr. *carry*.
posco, -ĕre, pŏposci, 3 vb. tr. *ask for*, *demand*.

possum, posse, pŏtui, vb. n. *can;* vb. tr. *can do.*
post, adv. and prep. with acc. *after.*
postquam, conj. *after.*
postŭlo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *demand.*
pŏtens (pres. part. of **possum** used as adj.), *powerful.*
pŏtius, comp. adv. *rather.*
pōto, -are, 1 vb. n. *drink.*
praebeo, -ēre, -ui, -ĭtum, 2 vb. tr. *afford.*
praeclūdo, -ĕre, -si, -sum, 3 vb. tr. *close, silence.*
praecurro, -ĕre, -i, -rsum, 3 vb. n. *run before.*
praeda, -ae, f. *booty, spoil.*
praedātor, -ōris, m. *freebooter.*
praemĕtuo, -ĕre, 3 vb. n. *fear beforehand, be apprehensive.*
praemium, -i, n. *reward.*
praesēpe, -is, n. *crib.*
praesto, -are, -stĭti, -stĭtum, 1 vb. tr. *afford, guarantee.*
praeter, prep. with acc. *beside, except.*
prātum, -i, n. *meadow.*
prāvus, -a, -um, adj. *wrong, bad.*
prĕce (abl. sing.), pl. **prĕces**, f. *entreaty.*
prĕmo, -ĕre, pressi, pressum, 3 vb. tr. *press, suppress.*
prendo, -ĕre, -di, -sum, 3 vb. tr. *seize, catch.*
prĕtium, -i, n. *price, wages, reward.*
prīmum, adv. *first.*
prīmus, -a, -um, adj. *first.*
princĭpātus, -ūs, m. *sovereignty.*
prior, -us, comp. adj. *superior, first.*
pristīnus, -a, -um, adj. *former, original.*
prius, comp. adv. *before;* **prius quam**, conj. *before.*
prīvātus, -a, -um (past part. used as adj.), *private.*
prō, prep. with abl. *for, on behalf of.*
prŏcax, -ācis, adj. *wanton, insolent.*
prōculco, -are, 1 vb. tr. *trample on.*
prŏdeo, -ire, -ii, -ĭtum, 4 vb. n. *go forth.*
prōdo, -ĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, 3 vb. tr. *hand down.*
prōfĕro, -ferre, -tŭli, -lātum, 3 vb. tr. *reach forth, raise.*
prōfŭgio, -ĕre, -fūgi, 3 vb. tr. *flee from.*
prōgĕnies, acc. -em, f. *offspring.*
prōles, -is, f. *progeny, children.*
prōmitto, -ĕre, -mīsi, -missum, 3 vb. tr. *promise.*
prōpŏsĭtum, -i, n. (past part. of **prōpōno** used as noun), *object, text.*
prŏprius, -a, -um, adj. *own.*
propter, adv. *hard by;* prep. with acc. *on account of.*
prorsus, adv. *assuredly.*
prōsĕquor, -i, -sĕcūtus, 3 vb. tr. dep. *follow after, pursue.*
prospecto, -are, 1 vb. tr. *look forth to.*
prospĭcio, -ĕre, -spexi, -spectum, 3 vb. n. *look out, be on watch.*
proxĭmus, -a, -um, superl. adj. *nearest.*
prūdens, -tis, adj. *prudent, wise.*
prūdentia, -ae, f. *knowledge.*
pŭdet, -ēre, -uit, 2 impers. vb. tr. *shame, put to shame.*
pŭdor, -ōris, m. *modesty.*
puella, -ae, f. *girl.*
pugna, -ae, f. *fight.*
pulcher, -chra, -chrum, adj. *pretty.*
pulchrē, adv. *cleverly.*
pullus, -i, m. (an animal's) *young.*

pulvis, -ĕris, m. *dust*.
purgo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *clear*, *rid*.
pŭto, -are, 1 vb. n. *think*.

quaero, -ĕre, quaesīvi, -sītum, 3 vb. tr. *seek*, *inquire*.
quaeso, -ĕre, -īvi, 3 vb. n. *beg*.
quaestus, -ūs, m. *profit*, *advantage*.
quālis, -e, adj. *of what sort*.
quam, adv. *how*, *than*.
quamlĭbet, adv. *how you please*.
quamvis, adv. *however*.
quantus, -a, -um, adj. *how great;* neuter **quantum** (with gen.), *how much*.
quārē, adv. *wherefore*.
quartus, -a, -um, adj. *fourth*.
-que, enclitic conj. *and*.
quercus, -ūs, f. *oak*.
quĕrēla, -ae, f. *complaint*, *grievance*.
quĕror, -i, questus, 3 vb. dep. tr. and n. *complain of*, *lament*.
questus, -ūs, m. *lament*.
qui, quae, quod, rel. pronoun, *who*, *which*.
qui, ablative of preceding used as adverb, *how*.
quia, conj. *because*.
quīcumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, pron. *whoever*, *whatever*.
quid, adv. *why?*
quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, adj. *a certain*.
quīdem, adv. *indeed*.
quiētus, -a, -um, past part. of **quiesco**, *calm*.
quippe, adv. *as*, *of course*.
quis, quid, (1) interrog. pron. *who? what?* (2) after **si**, **nē**, it is an indef. pron. *any one*, *anything*.
quisnam, quaenam, quidnam, emphatic interrog. pron. *who pray?*
quisquam, quicquam, pron. *any one*, *anything* (after negatives).
quisque, quaeque, quidque, pron. *each*.
quisquis, quicquid, indef. pron. *whoever*, *whatever*.
quod, conj. *that*, *because*.
quondam, adv. *formerly*, *once upon a time*.
quŏniam, conj. *because*, *since*.
quŏque, adv. *also*.

rāmōsus, -a, -um, adj. *branching*.
rāmus, -i, m. *branch*.
rāna, -ae, f. *frog*.
răpīna, -ae, f. *robbery*, *plunder*.
răpio, -ĕre, -ui, raptum, 3 vb. tr. *seize*.
raptor, -ōris, m. *plunderer*.
rĕdeo, -ire, -ii, -ĭtum, 4 vb. n. *return*.
rĕfĕro, referre, rettŭli, rĕlātum, 3 vb. tr. *draw back*, *relate*.
rēfert, rēferre, 3 vb. impers. *it matters*.
rēgālis, -e, adj. *royal*.
regnum, -i, n. *kingdom*, *sovereignty*.
rĕĭcio, -ĕre, -iēci, -iectum, 3 vb. tr. *repel*.
rĕlĭcŭŭs or **rĕlĭquus**, -a, -um, adj. *remaining*, *surviving*.
rĕlĭgio, -ōnis, f. *reverence for sacred things*.
rĕlĭquiae, -ārum, f. *leavings*, *fragments*.
rĕmĕdium, -i, n. *remedy*.
rĕpello, -ĕre, -pŭli, -pulsum, 3 vb. tr. *repulse*, *overcome*.
rĕpendo, -ĕre, -di, -sum, 3 vb. tr. *repay*.
rĕpente, adv. *suddenly*.
rĕpĕrio, -ire, reppĕri, rĕpertum, 4 vb. tr. *find*, *discover*.

repleo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, 2 vb. tr. *fill.*
rĕposco, -ĕre, 3 vb. tr. *demand back.*
rĕpulsa, -ae, f. *rebuff.*
rĕquīro, -ĕre, -quīsīvi, -quīsītum, 3 vb. tr. *search for, need.*
rēs, rei, f. *thing, business, property.*
rĕsīdeo, -ēre, -sēdi, 2 vb. n. *remain sitting, sit.*
rĕsisto, -ĕre, -stĭti, -stĭtum, 3 vb. n. *stand still, tarry.*
respĭcio, -ĕre, -spexi, -spectum, 3 vb. tr. *look back to.*
respondeo, -ēre, -di, -sum, 2 vb. n. *answer.*
rĕtĭneo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, 2 vb. tr. *hold back, hold fast.*
rĕtro, adv. *backwards.*
rĕvŏco, -are, 1 vb. tr. *invite back.*
rex, rēgis, m. *king.*
rīdeo, -ēre, rīsi, rīsum, 2 vb. n. *laugh.*
rīsus, -ūs, m. *laughter, mirth.*
rīvus, -i, m. *brook.*
rōdo, -ĕre, rōsi, rōsum, 3 vb. tr. *gnaw.*
rŏgo, -are, 1 vb. tr. and n. *ask, ask for.*
Rōma, -ae, f. *Rome.*
rostrum, -i, n. *beak.*
rŭdis, -e, adj. *inexperienced.*
rūgōsus, -a, -um, adj. *wrinkled.*
ruīna, -ae, f. *downfall.*
rumpo, -ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, 3 vb. tr. *burst, break.*
ruo, -ĕre, rui, 3 vb. n. *fall, be ruined.*
rursus, adv. *again.*
rustĭcus, -a, -um, adj. *rustic.*

saccus, -i, m. *sack.*
saepe, adv. *often.*
saetōsus, -a, -um, adj. *bristly.*
saevus, -a, -um, adj. *savage, cruel.*
saltus, -ūs, m. *forest, woodland pasture.*
salvus, -a, -um, adj. *safe.*
sanctus, -a, -um, adj. *holy.*
sāne, adv. *truly, indeed.*
sanguis, -ĭnis, m. *blood.*
sarcĭna, -ae, f. *load, pack.*
sătio, -are, 1 vb. tr. *satisfy, satiate.*
sătis, adv. *sufficiently.*
saucio, -are, 1 vb. tr. *wound.*
scando, -ĕre, 3 vb. n. *climb.*
scĕlestus, -a, -um, adj. *wicked.*
scio, -ire, 4 vb. tr. *know.*
scŏpŭlus, -i, m. *rock.*
scrībo, -ĕre, scripsi, scriptum, 3 vb. n. *write.*
scrūtor, -ari, 1 vb. tr. dep. *search, ransack.*
scȳphus, -i, m. *cup, goblet.*
sē, sese, reflex. pron. *himself, herself, itself, themselves.*
sēcrētus, -a, -um, past part. of **sēcerno**, *secret, hidden.*
sĕcundus, -a, -um, adj. *second.*
sēcūrus, -a, -um, adj. *unconcerned, at one's ease.*
sĕd, conj. *but.*
sĕdeo, -ēre, sēdi, sessum, 2 vb. n. *sit.*
sēdes, -is, f. *seat, abode, station.*
sēdo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *lay* (dust).
sĕmel, adv. *once.*
sēmiănĭmus, -a, -um, adj. *half dead, at the last gasp.*
semper, adv. *always.*
sēnārius, -a, -um, adj. *containing six feet* (from **sēni**, *six each*).
sĕnex, sĕnis, m. *old man.*
sensus, -ūs, m. *feeling, sense.*
sententia, -ae, f. *sentence.*
sentio, -ire, sensi, sensum, 4 vb. tr. *feel, perceive.*
sēpărātus, -a, -um, past part. of **sēpăro**, *different, remote.*

sĕquor, -i, sĕcūtus, 3 vb. tr. and n. dep. *follow*.
servio, -ire, 4 vb. n. *be slave, serve*.
servĭtus, -ūtis, f. *slavery*.
servo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *maintain*.
servus, -i, m. *slave*.
sex, adj. *six*.
sī, conj. *if*.
sīc, adv. *thus, so*.
Sĭcŭlus, -a, -um, adj. *Sicilian*.
sīdus, -ĕris, n. *constellation*, (pl.) *the stars*.
signĭfĭco, -are, 1 vb. tr. *signify, mean*.
silva, -ae, f. *wood, forest*.
sĭmĭlis, -e, adj. *like*.
sīmius, -i, m. *monkey*.
sĭmul, adv. *at the same time;* conj. *as soon as*.
sĭmŭlācrum, -i, n. *likeness, image*.
sĭmŭlo, -are, 1 vb. n. *pretend*.
sīn, conj. *but if*.
singŭli, -ae, -a, distrib. numeral, *one each, one at a time*.
sĭnister, -tra, -trum, adj. *malignant*.
sĭtis, -is, f. *thirst*.
sŏcĭĕtas, -ātis, f. *partnership*.
sŏcius, -i, m. *partner*.
sōl, -is, m. *sun*.
sōlācium, -i, n. *consolation*.
sŏleo, -ēre, -ui, -ĭtum, 2 vb. n. *be accustomed*.
sollertia, -ae, f. *ingenuity*.
sollĭcĭtus, -a, -um, adj. *uneasy, troubled*.
sōlus, -a, -um, adj. *alone, only*.
solvo, -ĕre, -i, sŏlūtum, 3 vb. tr. *loose, pay*.
sŏnus, -i, m. *noise*.
sorbĭtio, -ōnis, f. *broth*.
spătium, -i, n. *space, time*.
spĕcies (5th decl.; no genitive), f. *appearance, show, display*.
spĕcŭlum, -i, n. *mirror*.
spīrĭtus, -ūs, m. *breath, life*.
spŏlio, -are, 1 vb. tr. *spoil, fleece*.
spondeo, -ēre, spŏpondi, sponsum, 2 vb. n. *become security*.
sponsor, -ōris, m. *bondsman, security*.
stagnum, -i, n. *pool*.
stătio, -ōnis, f. *abode*.
stătua, -ae, f. *statue*.
stercus, -ŏris, n. *dunghill*.
sto, stare, stĕti, stătum, 1 vb. n. *stand*.
strāmentum, -i, n. *straw*.
strŏpha, -ae, f. *trick*.
stŭdeo, -ēre, -ui, 2 vb. n. *be eager*.
stŭdium, -i, n. *labour, literary work*.
stultĭtia, -ae, f. *foolishness*.
stultus, -a, -um, adj. *foolish*.
stŭpor, -ōris, m. *stupidity*.
suādeo, -ēre, suāsi, suāsum, 2 vb. n. *advise, urge*.
subdŏlus, -a, -um, *cunning, sly*.
subiectus, -a, -um, past part. of **subĭcio**, *following*.
subinde, adv. *just after*.
sŭbĭto, adv. *suddenly*.
sŭbĭtus, -a, -um, adj. *sudden*.
sublīmis, -e, adj. *lofty, the top;* **in sublīme**, *aloft*.
submŏveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2 vb. n. *remove, do away with*.
subrĭpio, -ĕre, -ui, -reptum, 3 vb. tr. *filch*.
successus, -ūs, m. *success*.
succurro, -ĕre, -curri, -cursum, 3 vb. n. *aid, succour*.
sum, esse, fui, irreg. vb. *be*.
summus, -a, -um, adj. *highest, the top* (superl. of **sŭpĕrus**).
sūmo, -ĕre, -mpsi, -mptum, 3 vb. tr. *take*.
sŭper, prep. with acc. and abl *above, over*.

sŭperbia, -ae, f. *haughtiness*, *pride*.
sŭpĕrior, -us, adj. *higher* (comparative of **sŭpĕrus**).
sŭpersum, -esse, -fui, vb. n. *remain over*, *be left*.
sŭpĕrus, -a, -um, adj. *upper;* pl. **sŭpĕri**, *the gods above*.
supplex, -ĭcis, adj. *suppliant*.
suprā, prep. with acc. *above*, *on top of*.
sūs, suis, c. *hog*, *boar*, *sow*.
suspensus, -a, -um, *lightly pressing*, *stealthy* (past part. of **suspendo**, *hang*).
sustĭneo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, 2 vb. tr. *bear*, *endure*.
sustŭli, used as perfect of **tollo**.
sūtor, -ōris, m. *cobbler*.
suus, -a, -um, reflex. adj. *his own*, *her own*, *its own*, *their own*.

tăcĭtē, adv. *silently*.
tālis, -e, adj. *such*.
tămen, adv. *however*.
tandem, adv. *at length*.
tango, -ĕre, tĕtĭgi, tactum, 3 vb. tr. *touch*, *affect*.
tantum, adv. *only*.
tantus, -a, -um, adj. *so great*.
taurus, -i, m. *bull*.
tectum, -i, n. *roof*.
tĕmĕrē, adv. *lightly*, *heedlessly*.
tempto, -are, 1 vb. tr. *try*, *tempt*.
tempus, -ŏris, n. *time*.
tendo, -ĕre, tĕtendi, tentum, 3 vb. tr. *spread*.
tĕneo, -ēre, -ui, tentum, 2 vb. tr. *hold*.
tĕner, -ĕra, -ĕrum, adj. *tender*.
tĕnuitas, -ātis, f. *slimness*, *insignificance*.
tergus, -ŏris, n. *carcass*.
terra, -ae, f. *earth*.
terreo, -ēre, -ui, -ĭtum, 2 vb. tr. *frighten*.
terror, -ōris, m. *alarm*.
tertius, -a, -um, adj. *third*.
testĭmōnium, -i, n. *evidence*.
testis, -is, c. *witness*.
testor, -ari, 1 vb. tr. dep. *appeal to*, *bear witness to*.
testūdo, -ĭnis, f. *tortoise*.
thēsaurus, -i, m. *treasure*.
Tĭbĕrius, -i, m. *Tiberius*.
tĭgillum, -i, n. dimin. *little beam*.
tĭmeo, -ēre, -ui, 2 vb. n. *fear*.
tĭmĭdus, -a, -um, adj. *fearful*, *faint-hearted*.
tĭmor, -ōris, m. *fear*.
tingo, -ĕre, -nxi, -nctum, 3 vb. tr. *dip*.
tintinnābŭlum, -i, n. *bell*.
tollo, -ĕre, sustŭli, sublātum, 3 vb. tr. *take*, *raise*, *carry off*.
torqueo, -ēre, torsi, tortum, 2 vb. tr. *twist*, *torture*.
tōtus, -a, -um, adj. *whole*.
toxĭcum, -i, n. *poison*.
trādo, -ĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, 3 vb. tr. *hand over*, *hand down*, *relate*.
trăgĭcus, -a, -um, adj. *tragic; used in the performance of a tragedy*.
trăho, -ĕre, traxi, tractum, 3 vb. tr. *draw*.
transeo, -ire, -ii, -ĭtum, 4 vb. n. *pass*.
trĕpĭdē, adv. *fussily*.
trĭbuo, -ĕre, -ui, -ūtum, 3 vb. tr. *assign*.
tristis, -e, adj. *sad*, *gloomy*.
trĭtĭcum, -i, n. *wheat*.
trĭvium, -i, n. *cross-roads*.
tū, tui, pers. pron. *thou*.
tŭgŭrium, -i, n. *kennel*.
tum, adv. *then*.
tŭmeo, -ēre, -ui, 2 vb. n. *swell*.
tunc, adv. *then*.

tŭnĭca, -ae, f. *tunic.*
turba, -ae, f. *crowd*, (animal's) *litter.*
turbo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *alarm.*
turbŭlentus, -a, -um, adj. *turbid, muddy.*
turpis, -e, adj. *base, disgraceful.*
turpĭter, adv. *disgracefully.*
Tuscus, -a, -um, adj. *Tuscan, Etruscan.*
tūtor, -ari, 1 vb. tr. dep. *protect.*
tūtus, -a, -um, *safe* (past part. of **tueor**, *protect*).
tuus, -a, -um, pron. adj. *thy.*
tÿrannus, -i, m. *despot, usurper.*

ŭbĭ, adv. *when, where.*
ullus, -a, -um, adj. *any* (used with a negative).
ultro, adv. *of one's own accord, uncalled for.*
ŭmĕrus, -i, m. *shoulder.*
unguis, -is, m. *nail, talon.*
ūnus, -a, -um, adj. *one.*
urbs, -is, f. *city.*
ŭt, ŭti, adv. *as;* conj. *that, in order that; when; so that.*
utcumque, adv. *some way or other.*
ŭterque, utrăque, utrumque, pron. *each* (of two).
ūtĭlis, -e, adj. *useful.*
ūtĭlĭtas, -ātis, f. *usefulness, service.*
uxor, -ōris, f. *wife.*

vacca, -ae, f. *cow.*
vădum, -i, n. *shoal, shallow.*
văgor, -ari, 1 vb. n. dep. *wander.*
văleo, -ēre, -ui, 2 vb. n. *be strong.*
vălĭdus, -a, -um, adj. *strong;* **vălĭdius**, comp. adv. *more urgently, with more force.*
vānus, -a, -um, adj. *vain.*
vărĭĕtas, -ātis, f. *variety.*
vastus, -a, -um, adj. *huge.*
vĕhĕmens, -tis, adj. *raging.*
vēlox, -ōcis, adj. *swift.*
vēnātor, -ōris, m. *hunter.*
vendĭto, -are, 1 vb. tr. frequent. *sell, puff.*
vēneo, -ire, -ii, 4 vb. n. *be sold.*
vĕnia, -ae, f. *pardon.*
vĕnio, -ire, vēni, ventum, 4 vb. n. *come.*
vēnor, -ari, 1 vb. n. dep. *hunt.*
verbōsus, -a, -um, adj. *wordy.*
verbum, -i, n. *word.*
vērē, adv. *truly.*
vĕreor, -ēri, -ĭtus, 2 vb. tr. and n. dep. *fear.*
vērĭtas, -ātis, f. *truth.*
vēro, adv. *however.*
versus, -ūs, m. *verse.*
verto, -ĕre, -ti, -sum, 3 vb. tr. *turn;* pass. **vertor**, *be placed.*
vērum, adv. *however, but.*
vērus, -a, -um, adj. *true;* neuter **vērum** (used as noun), *the truth.*
vescor, -i, 3 vb. tr. and n. dep. *feed on, eat.*
vester, -tra, -trum, adj. *your.*
vĕtus, -ĕris, adj. *old.*
via, -ae, f. *road, path.*
viātor, -ōris, m. *traveller.*
vīcīnus, -a, -um, adj. *neighbouring.*
vicis, gen. (no nom. sing.), f. *alternation, succession.*
victor, -ōris, m. *conqueror.*
vĭdeo, -ēre, vīdi, vīsum, 2 vb. tr. *see;* passive **vĭdeor**, *seem.*
vĭgĭlo, -are, 1 vb. n. *be on the watch.*
vīlĭcus, -i, m. *bailiff.*
vīlis, -e, adj. *cheap, worthless.*
villa, -ae, f. *country house.*
vinco, -ĕre, vīci, victum, 3 vb. tr. *conquer, overcome.*
vindĭco, -are, 1 vb. tr. *avenge.*
vindicta, -ae, f. *vengeance.*
viŏlo, -are, 1 vb. tr. *outrage.*

vīr, -i, m. *man*.
vĭrīde, -is, n. *garden bed*, *garden*.
virtus, -ūtis, f. *manliness*, *courage*, *worth*, *merit*.
vis, f. (sing.) *force;* pl. **vīres**, *strength*.
vīta, -ae, f. *life*.
vīto, -are, 1 vb. tr. *avoid*.
vĭtŭpĕro, -are, 1 vb. tr. *find fault with*.
vīvus, -a, -um, adj. *alive*.
vŏlo, -are, 1 vb. n. *fly*.
vŏlo, velle, vŏlui, irreg. vb. *be willing*, *wish*.
vŏlŭcris, -is, f. *bird*.
vox, vōcis, f. *voice*.
vulgus, -i, n. *common people*, *mob*.
vulnus, -ĕris, n. *wound*.
vulpes, -is, f. *fox*.
vulpīnus, -a, -um, adj. *belonging to a fox*, *fox's*.
vultŭrius, -i, m. *vulture*.
vultus, -ūs, m. *countenance*.

xystus, -i, m. *garden terrace*, *shaded walk*.

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